OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,776 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, &c.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	From Bombay.
M BOKHARA	2014	R. Weight	5th Jan.
L MALWA		ation	15th ,,
ASSAM		Nau	22nd ,,
L MIRZAPORE		Harvey	29th ,,
M VERONA		de	5th Feb.
L CATHAY		Herrir	12th ,,
GWALIOR		rews	19th ,,
L GANGES		Asmd	26th ,,
L NAGPORE		Wood	5th Mar.
NIZAM		Wood	12th ,,
L THAMES		Scott	19th ,,
		Bean	26th ,,

The steamers marked thus [illegible] to London via Malta and those marked [illegible] Marseilles. By the others passengers [illegible] vessels at Suez. All London steamers [illegible]

A steam-barge will [illegible] Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. [illegible] of time to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Vessels.	Tons.	From Bombay.
THAMES	4112	8th Jan. 1886.
PESHAWUR	3833	22nd ,,
CLYDE	4126	5th Feb.
HYDASPES	2936	19th ,,

Return Tickets are issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars apply to

GRIFFITH BROTHERS, Superintendents.
Bombay, Dec. 29, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ [illegible] Railway Fares, are now issued. Return tickets available [illegible] can also be obtained [illegible] 1st class by the steamers [illegible] Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES AND BOMBAY.

STEAMERS for MARSEILLES and BOMBAY every four weeks [illegible] (see general advertisement) [illegible] mer port is accomplished [illegible] days during the May [illegible] Marseilles to London [illegible] Fares to London, [illegible] including the Railway [illegible] First Class, Rs. 660; [illegible] Coupons for ten Rail[illegible] leaving India. [illegible] Return Tickets are also [illegible] and all other information [illegible]

GRIFFITH BROTHERS, Superintendents.
Bombay, Dec. 29, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITA.

[illegible] Mail-steamers [illegible] NAPLES, GENOA, GENOA on the 24th of each month, starting from BOMBAY. FARE to all Ports for First, Second, and Steerage of Wine. [illegible] Over three and under [illegible] will be charged Rs. 20, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, [illegible] Lively. Children [illegible] Passengers' heavy [illegible] LONDON, FREE OF [illegible] A discount of 25, [illegible] Passengers returning [illegible] money, from the [illegible] The following or other steamers will be despatched from Bombay:—

MANILLA	[illegible]
DOMENICO BALE (late China)	1st Feb. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	1st Mar. 1886
	1st April 1886

Steam Launch leaves the Apollo Bunder at 8.m. on the day of [illegible] Baggage.

Through Railway [illegible] London via Calais or Paris and Naples, are issued by this Company. For Handbooks of [illegible] apply to

BASSOON HOUSE, Kiphil [illegible] ZZONI, Agent.
Bassoon House, Kiphil [illegible], Nov. 3, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S

REGULAR STEAM SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	From Bombay.
TITANIA	[illegible]	H. P. To sail 1886
MEDUSA	R	2nd Feb.
ELEKTRA	[illegible]	2nd Mar.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board.		3rd April.

RATES [illegible] every Steamer. MONEY.

TRIESTE OR BRINDISI. Deck [illegible] RETURN TICKETS [illegible] Rs. 300 Rs. 130 MONTHS at the following rates [illegible] available for SIX

TRIESTE OR BRINDISI. 2nd Class. [illegible] Rs. 480 Above rates [illegible] Steamers for BOMBAY and BRINDISI on the 3rd [illegible] The Company's steamers [illegible] the Apollo-bunder on the 1st, and [illegible] at the Apollo-bunder on the 1st, and [illegible] gers and their luggage [illegible] in attendance at [illegible] to convey passengers free of charge.

STEAM TO CHINA, SINGAPORE.

Steamer.		
ELEKTRA	H.P.	To sail 31st Jan.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

Steamer.		
ORION	H.P.	To sail 1886.

For further particulars apply to

GRIFFITH BROTHERS, Superintendents.
Bassoon House, Kiphil [illegible] HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Jan. 4, 1886.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND LIVERPOOL.

CLAN MACKENZIE [illegible] sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

CLAN MACKENZIE	[illegible]	1886
CLAN MACLEAN	[illegible]	About
[illegible]	[illegible] Wilson	9th Jan.

CALCUTTA DIRECT.

CLAN MACLEAN	[illegible] onalds	About
CLAN MACKENZIE	[illegible] chofield	11th Jan.
[illegible]	[illegible] arfoil	24th Jan.
[illegible]	[illegible] Guard	29th Jan.

To be followed by [illegible] intervals. [illegible] y passengers.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and will [illegible] steamers at regular prices.

The steamers [illegible] qualified Surgeon and [illegible] on board at moderate first class passengers.

For information as to [illegible] immodation for first [illegible] sage, &c., apply to

BOMBAY, 5th Jan. [illegible] UIR & Co., Agents.

Stewardess. Two [illegible] ass steamer CITY every comfort for [illegible] AGE, 2,651 tons, will This vessel is well [illegible] on or about 15th and has very superior [illegible] arries a Surgeon and For further particulars [illegible] ns, punkahs, &c., with

Bombay, 21st Dece [illegible] vourite passenger ship, [illegible] FORBES & CO., Agents.

Favourable terms [illegible] SON, 1886. NE. [illegible] STEAMER of will leave BOMBAY for and LIVERPOOL for larly once a fortnight.

Bombay, 26th Nov [illegible] GRAHAM & Co. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th January, 1886, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 11th January, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th January, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. MALDA	1945	10th January, 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
12th October, 1885. Agents, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MALTA.

	Tons.		
S.S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400 Buck	4th Mar. 1886.
S.S. WISTOW HALL	2700	400 Verrill	23th Mar. 1886.

H.-P. Captain. On or about.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th December, 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,
NIGHT-GLASSES,
of extraordinary power and large fields
BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.
A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A MUSIC MISTRESS for the Kurrachee Grammar School. Guaranteed monthly salary Rs. 50, and Rs. 3 in addition for every pupil over ten in number. Prospects good of outside private teaching. Application with testimonials should be sent before the end of January to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Kurrachee Grammar School.
Kurrachee, Dec. 24, 1885.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PUBLIC MEETING of the CUTCHEE MEMONS will be held at the Jackeria Musjid, Bombay, on THURSDAY MORNING, 7th instant, at 9 o'clock, to consider the "Memon Bill" now before the Supreme Legislative Council, and to adopt measures to memorialise Government on the subject and also on the position of the Cutchee Memons.

N.B.—All Mahomedans are invited to attend.
Bombay, 4th January, 1886.

NOTICE.

WE beg to intimate that, on and after the 31st December, 1885, Messrs. Charles Day & Co. of London, will CEASE TO BE EXPORT AGENTS for our LL. Whisky.

All Orders sent to us direct, pending new arrangements, shall receive best attention.

KINAHAN & Co.,
20, Great Titchfield St., London, W.
November, 1885.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. M. NOONAN, Junior, in our Firm, ceased from the 1st August, 1884.

We have THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. COWASJEE BEJONJEE POWRY a partner in our Firm.

NOONAN & DEWJEE,
Ship and Steamer Brokers and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1886.

WANTED a few DETECTIVES to help our Special BARVATION officer, Lieut. H. M. Abud, in capturing the out-laws headed by Makranees. Apply personally with testimonials to—

Lieut. H. M. ABUD, Junagadh.
Our Agent MANSUKRAM SURYARAM, Esq., Girgaum China Bag, Bombay.
R. B. BEHECHARDAS VIHARIDAS DESAI, Nadiad.
Or, to
HARIDAS VIHARIDAS,
Divan, Junagadh State, (Kathiawad).
Divan Office, Junagadh, 25th December, 1885.

HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 9 of 1883.

JAMSETJEE NASSERWANJEE TATA & OTHERS.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
BUCHOOBAI, WIDOW, and another.....Defendants.
Estate of HORMUSJEE NOWROJEE SAKLATWALA, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders are invited for the purchase of the Plaintiffs' claim and the right to appeal to the Privy Council in Suit No. 258 of 1883, in which Mr. L. A. WATKINS, the Receiver appointed in this suit and the said BAICHOOBAI, widow, are the Plaintiffs, and LILLADHUR SHAMJEE, executor of the last Will and Testament of SHAMJEE JADOWJEE, deceased, is the Defendant (being the suit instituted with reference to the Agency Commission of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.)

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned as Solicitors for the Receiver at their Office, No. 31, Meadow-street, up to the 9th day of January 1886, and the cover should be addressed to the undersigned and subscribed with the words "Tender for purchase of claim in Suit No. 258 of 1883."

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 1, 00 in cash or Currency Notes, and must be in the form to be obtained at he office of the undersigned.

Information regarding the claim in the said suit and the present condition of the suit can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, where the papers and proceedings in the said suit can be inspected during office hours, except on Bank holidays.

Particulars and conditions of sale with form of Tender can also be obtained at any time at office hours (except on Bank Holidays) at the office of the undersigned as Solicitors for the Receiver.

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Solicitors to Mr. L. A. Watkins, the Receiver appointed in this Suit of the Estate of Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, deceased.
Bombay, No. 31, Medow-street, 29th December 1885.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.

Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.

COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

'XMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR GIFTS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., are now offering for sale a large and varied selection of ARTICLES suitable for PRESENTATION in the newest and most elegant designs, purchased personally by their Special Agent from the leading Houses in LONDON, PARIS, and VIENNA.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

Bracelets, Rs. 50 to 400
Brooches, Rs. 20 to 150
Brooch and Earrings, Rs. 40 to 300
Crosses, Rs. 38 to 70
Demi Suites, Rs. 40 to 300
Earrings, Rs. 20 to 400
Fischu Brooche, Rs. 15 to 100
Gentlemen's Albert Chains, Rs. 100 to 200
Gold Studs, Rs. 10 to 18
Gold Mounted Scent Bottles, Rs. 18 to 20
Gold Watches, Rs. 200 to 250
Ladies' Chains, Rs. 80 to 150
Ladies' Collarettes, Rs. 150 to 250
Ladies' Jewelled Rings, Rs. 40 to 500
Ladies' Necklets, Rs. 150 to 250
Lockets and Earrings, Rs. 150 to 300
Lockets, Rs. 40 to 500
Masonic Charms, Rs. 20 to 30
Necklets, Rs. 150 to 250
Pearl Ear Studs, Rs. 50 to 60
Pencil Cases, Rs. 18 to 100
Pen and Pencil Cases, Rs. 40 to 100
Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c., Rs. 20 to 30
Scarf Pins, Rs. 10 to 100
Scarf Rings, Rs. 25 to 60
Sleeve Links, Rs. 30 to 60
Solitaires, Rs. 27 to 40
Studs and Links, Rs. 50 to 80
Trinkets, Rs. 15 to 40
Wedding Rings, Rs. 18 to 25

SILVERWARE.

Babies Bells and Whistles, Rs. 18 to 25
Card Cases, Rs. 40 to 60
Christening Presents, Rs. 20 to 150
Cigar Cases, Rs. 78 to 180
Children's Mugs, Rs. 45 to 60
Cigarette Cases, Rs. 31-8 to 55
Coffee or Ice Spoons, Rs. 45 to 55
Flasks, Rs. 60 to 70
Fruit Spoons, Rs. 50 to 90
Goblets, Rs. 110 to 200
Match Boxes, Rs. 15 to 20
Muffincers, Rs. 40 to 100
Napkin Rings, Rs. 31-8 to 40
Pop Bowls Rs. 84 to 100
Salt Cellars, Rs. 80 to 140
Scent Bottles, Rs. 18 to 40
Snuff Boxes, Rs. 50 to 60
Sugar Basins, Rs. 80 to 110
Tea Services, Rs. 200 to 400
Tea Spoons, Rs. 50 to 60
Tobacco Boxes, Rs. 40 to 50

SILVER JEWELLERY.

Albert Chains, Rs. 9 to 22-8
Bracelets, Rs. 4 to 45
Brooches, Rs. 4 to 20
Brooches and Earrings, Rs. 12-8 to 25
Cigar Cutters, Rs. 8 to 12
Collar Studs, Rs. 1-8 to 2
Demi Suites, Rs. 12-8 to 25
Earrings, Rs. 7 to 10
Fischu Brooches Rs. 6 to 10
Ladies' Chains, Rs. 9 to 12-8
Ladies' Collarettes, Rs. 40 to 55
Ladies' Necklets, Rs. 20 to 55
Lockets and Earrings, Rs. 18 to 25
Lockets, Rs. 8 to 25
Necklets, Rs. 20 to 55
Pen and Pencil Cases, Rs. 10 to 15
Pencil Cases, Rs. 5 to 20
Rings, Rs. 3-8 to 4-8
Scarf Pins, Rs. 2 to 6
Sleeve Links, Rs. 5 to 7
Solitaries, Rs. 4 to 8
Studs and Links, Rs. 9 to 12
Toothpicks, Rs. 3 to 5
Wealemetnas, Rs. 9 to 10

ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITISH OAK WARE.

Asparagus Helpers, Rs. 13-8 to 16
Army and Navy Cups, Rs. 22-8 to 30
Beer Jugs and Mugs, Rs. 15 to 70
Biscuit Boxes, Rs. 25 to 70
Brandy and Sodawater Frames, Rs. 67 to 100.
Breakfast Dishes, 58 to 70
British Oak Ware, Rs. 4 to 100
Butter Dishes and Coolers. Rs. 18 to 50
Courier Bags, Rs. 5-8 to 11
Cabinet Dessert Sets, Rs. 100 to 200
Cake Baskets, Rs. 35 to 70
Candlesticks, Rs. 45 to 70
Carlton Cruets, Rs. 13-8 to 40
Champagne Buckets. Rs. 40 to 70
Cheese Scoops, Rs. 2-8 to 18
Chutney and Soy Frames, Rs. 35 to 40
Cigar Lamps, Rs. 25 to 30
Claret Jugs, Rs. 18 to 80
Cocktail Stakers, Rs. 18 to 20
Cruet Frames, Rs. 13-8 to 100
Crumb Scoops, Rs. 15 to 20
Dessert Fruit Spoons, Rs. 25 to 100
Dessert Stands, Rs. 31-8 to 100
Dinner Cruets, Rs. 40 to 100
Egg Frames, Rs. 31-8 to 50
Entre Dishes Rs. 50 to 85
Epergnes, Rs. 70 to 200
Fish Carvers, Rs. 27 to 30
Fish Knives, Rs. 50 to 180
Flower and Fruit Stands, Rs. 40 to 200
Goblets and Golf Cups, Rs. 40 to 100
Grape Scissors, Rs. 9 to 11
Ice Claws and Tongs, Rs. 4-8 to 8
Ice Jugs, Rs. 40 to 80
Ice Pails, Rs. 20 to 31-8
Ice Water Urns, Rs. 250 to 300
Jam and Marmalade Jars, Rs. 18 to 40
Liqueur Frames, Rs. 40 to 100
Luncheon Trays, Rs. 130 to 150
Mirrors, Rs. 5 to 40
Majolica Ware, Rs. 4 to 100
Marmalade and Preserve Stands, Rs. 18 to 40
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services, Rs. 60 to 150
Muffineers, Rs. 4 to 40
Napkin Rings, Rs. 10 to 30
Nut Crackers, Rs. 2-8 to 4
Oil and Vinegar Frames, Rs. 15 to 20
Oak Writing Cabinets, Rs. 60 to 50
Pickle Prongs or Forks, Rs. 10
Race Cups, Rs. 40 to 100
Salad Bowls and Servers, Rs. 31-8 to 70
Salt Cellars, Rs. 20 to 60
Salvers, Rs. 20 to 200
Sardine Boxes, Rs. 27 to 40
Side Dishes, Rs. 50 to 85
Sodawater Frames, Rs. 20 to 40
Soy Frames, Rs. 16 to 40
Spirit and Liqueur Frames, Rs. 68 to 100
Sugar Baskets, Rs. 40 to 60
Sugar and Cream Frames, Rs. 36 to 40
Tankards, Rs. 27 to 40
Tantalus Liquor Frames, Rs. 40 to 120
Tart, Pie, or Pudding Dishes, Rs. 13-8 to 30
Tea Caddies, Rs. 40 to 60
Telescopic Cups, Rs. 15 to 20
Tea and Coffee Services, Rs. 100 to 400
Tilting Sets, Rs. 130 to 150
Toast Racks, Rs. 5 to 20
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes, Rs. 70 to 130
Two Handled Trays, Rs. 150 to 200

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Albums, Rs. 20 to 70
Aneroid Barometers
Ash Trays, Rs. 2 to 5
Barometers
Binocular Glasses
Blotting Books and Cases, Rs. 22-8 to 70
Cabinet Photo. Frames, Rs. 2 to 10
Card Cases and Trays, Rs. 2 to 20
Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Rs. 3 to 20
Desks and Work Case, Rs. 25 to 150
Dressing Cases and Bags, Rs. 35 to 850
Fancy Tobacco Boxes, 4 to 6
Fans, 8 to 20
Fitted Bags, all kinds, Rs. 7 to 850
Gongs, Rs. 4 to 40
Gladstone Bags, Rs. 22-8 to 60
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Rs. 25 to 40
Glove Stretchers, Ivory, Rs. 10 to 20
Housewifes, Rs. 6 to 10
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes, Rs. 40 to 60
Jewel Cases, Rs. 25 to 100
Ladies' Carriage Bags, Rs. 7 to 25
Ladies' Hand Bags, Rs. 6-8 to 30
Ladies' Waist Belts, Rs. 12 to 15
Memo. Books and Letter Cases, Rs. 3 to 10
Necessaries, Etui, &c., Rs. 7 to 15
Official Writing and Letter Cases, Rs. 20 to 40
Perfume Cases, Rs. 20 to 60
Photograph Frames, Rs. 2 to 40
Pincushions, Rs. 2 to 4
Pocket Letter Cases, Rs. 4 to 20
Pocket Wallets, Rs. 4 to 20
Purses, Rs. 2 to 15
Scrap Books, Rs. 7 to 40
Sets of Scissors, Rs. 7 to 18
Smokers' Companions, Rs. 60 to 70
Tantalus Perfume Cases, Rs. 20 to 60
Telescopes
Travelling Bags, all kinds, Rs. 35 to 850
Travelling Spirit Flasks, Rs. 2 to 60
Watch Stands, Rs. 5 to 8
Work Boxes and Baskets, Rs. 8 to 40
Writing Cases and Desks Rs. 25 to 150

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

A PIANO FOR Rs. 300 CASH!!!
S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.
BIJOU OR STUDENTS'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.

EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.

INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.

ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.

Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient to the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.

Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.

SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depths from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 160lbs

Price Rs. 320, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at	Rs. 300, 450, 500, 600, 650, 750, 850, 900, 1,750.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS	... ... from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750
HARMONIUMS	... ... from Rs. 100 to Rs. 800
AMERICAN ORGANS	... ... from Rs. 120 to Rs. 750

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN HORSE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
ON THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Limited, have much pleasure in intimating to the public that they have just unpacked their first consignment of Bicycles and Tricycles of the very best finish, and beg to draw their attention to the fact that they are now offering them for sale on the easy purchase system.

The main object of this system is to assist persons of small means and regular incomes to the possession of a useful article by a series of small monthly payments until the entire sum is secured, the security being a lien on the Bicycle or Tricycle while in the possession and use of the purchaser. The system offers great advantages to those who are not in immediate possession of funds, in that the small monthly instalments have not any serious tax upon their income.

THE "SPIDER" TRICYCLE.—This is a wonderfully cheap machine considering the excellent nature of its manufacture, with the new adjustable "ventilator," spring saddle, nickel-plated fittings, ball bearings combining speed, power, lightness, and simplicity throughout, is the lightest driver extant, a powerful machine, and a good hill climber.

For cash with order ..... Rs. 500.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 44 ..... Rs. 528.

THE "CHALLENGE" BICYCLE.—This is a safety machine of beautiful finish, ball bearings to all wheels and levers.

For Cash with order ..... Rs. 280.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 25-12 ..... Rs. 309.

THE "CHAMPION" BICYCLE powerfully constructed, a sound, strong, and reliable machine.

For cash with order ..... Rs. 280.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments ..... Rs. 288.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WATCH, CHRONOMETER, CLOCK MAKERS, AND JEWELLERS,
(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER),
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THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Re. 1; interleaved, Re. 1-8.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIO OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PURE HOLTA TEAS
FOR GUJERAT AND KATTYWAR.

MANOCKJI JAMSHEDJI AND CO. have been appointed Sole Agents for the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited, for Baroda and District.

The CHOICE SPRING-CROP TEAS of this Company's CELEBRATED Gardens can ONLY be procured from their Establishment in Camp, Baroda, and Residents, Messes, and Clubs in Gujerat and Kattywar are respectfully solicited to send orders for Trial.

Prices are very moderate and Price-lists on application.

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SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).

ON THURSDAY, the 7th day of January 1886, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Bombay time), Messrs. BENNET and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots at their Sale Rooms, No. 5, Apollo-street, Bombay, by order of the Liquidators of the Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, and with the concurrence of Messrs. Wilhuldas Samaldas Vajeshunker Gowrishanker, Venishunker Luxmishunker and Bhagwandas Bhawanbhai (the Mortgagees), the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY of the abovenamed Company, viz:—

LOT 1.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land, formerly waste land of the Durbar of Bhownuggur, situate outside the gate of the Bunder of the City of Bhownuggur, on the west side of the road leading to the bunder at the distance of 80 feet from the road and 40 feet from the north wall of the press building of Patel Dhana Amerwey, measuring 200 feet from east to west, and 330 feet from north to south, together with the press house and machinery of the Company, situate on the above described piece or parcel of land, comprising two Nasmyth Wilson and Co.'s presses with finishers combined for finishing bales without removal; the presses have each one ram of 11 in. diameter with two supporting pillars, and the finishers have each two rams 19 in. diameter, 18" pattern.

Two high-pressure Steam Engines, Cylinders 20 in. diameter, stroke 26 in., with 2 sets of pumps, 6 rams each, for working the presses.

One Boiler 25 feet long 6 feet 9 in. diameter, 2 flues each, 22 in. diameter.

One Donkey Engine, 5 in. ram.
One Crab Winch.
Two Screw Jacks.
Two Beam Scales.
Sundries, Fitters' Tools and Stores.

The said premises first above described are subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 200, and are held under a lease from the Thakore of Bhownuggur for so long as the process of the said Company should continue working. This lease will be surrendered to the Thakore of Bhownuggur, who will grant a fresh lease to the purchaser on the same terms as those contained in the present lease.

LOT 2.

Secondly.—All that piece of land in the Town of Mohwa measuring 300 feet from north to south, and 325 feet from east to west, situate on the west side of the road to the bunder out of the Khar Gate and on the north side of the road to Dewania, together with the press house situate on the said last-mentioned piece of land, containing—

Three Nasmyth Wilson and Co.'s patent presses, 1872, each press with three rams 11 in. diameter.

Two high-pressure Steam Engines, 13 in. cylinders, 20 in. stroke. Each engine with the necessary pumps attached for working the presses.

One Donkey Engine with ram 2½ inches diameter.

One Boiler 25 feet long 7 feet di

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SUBSCRIPTION SEASON, 1886.

Lessee & Manager ....MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.
Capt. H. HENRY MORLAND.
Colonel SMART, R. A.
MIENZI WALTON, Esq., C. E.
H. M. PHIPSON, Esq.

THE GAIETY COMPANY.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 9th JANUARY.
W. S. GILBERT'S FAIRY COMEDY,
THE PALACE OF TRUTH.

Boxes and Stalls will be booked, and Subscriptions received by Soundy & Co., Ld., where the plan of the Theatre may be seen.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The QUARTERLY and BUDGET MEETINGS, as already advertised, will be held here on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. and 5-15 p.m., respectively.

H. WYNFORD HARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 6th Jan., 1886.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December last at the rate of five per cent. per annum will be PAYABLE on application on and after MONDAY the 25th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1885.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 15th, to MONDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 9th February next, at 5-15 p.m.

A. W. Z. BAYLY,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE NEW BYCULLA BRIDGE IS NOW OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

PENDING the completion of the approach from Haines-road, that portion of the Haines-road which adjoins the Byculla Tank will be CLOSED.

The temporary level-crossing near Albion Place will be continued for the present.

E. C. K. CLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 6th Jan., 1886.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી નીચે મજબ ફીઝમા પરેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind-lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1886, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1885.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1885-86 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ધ. મુલજી જેઠાની કુંપ.

Bombay, 6th January, 1886. Ltd., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 22nd January, 1886, both days inclusive.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

ONE of the largest Retail Trading Firms of London has developed extensive plans by which they are prepared to undertake the complete charge and management of Exhibits from India. Their representative, who has just arrived, will be glad to meet firms desiring to avail themselves of this system, and THEREBY SAVING EXPENSE OF SENDING OUT A SPECIAL AGENT. Address WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay, till January 13th, inclusive; after to care of Post Offices at following towns up to dates noted :—

January 15—Jeypore.	January 30—Allahabad.
,, 20—Delhi.	February 1—Benares.
,, 25—Lahore.	,, 5—Calcutta.
,, 27—Agra.	,, 18—Madras.
,, 28—Cawnpore.	,, 26—Colombo.
,, 28—Lucknow.	

H. S. ROBERTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS INVESTORS.

FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION under the decree and orders of the Honourable the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces at noon, on the 20th day of January, 1886, free from all incumbrance to the highest bidder.

That valuable landed property situate in Dehra Doon within a few miles of the Hill Sanitarium of Mussoorie, known as the "Maraham Great Estate."

COMPRISING :—3,491 acres of good arable land, not under cultivation.
249 ditto of good land, under cultivation.
489 acres of good tea land.
80 acres of land under tea cultivation; the plants ranging from 3 to 5 years old.
816 acres of Khair forest.
886 acres of waste land fit for grazing purposes.

Total 6,002 acres including the valuable Mahals of LUCHEEWLA, HUN OOWALA, DOOCEWALA, and JHISURPURI.

Of the above in 1,246 acres are held under a grant from Government preserving a revenue of only Rs. 2,210 as payable on the whole of the said grant for the next thirty years.

N.B.—The Timber on the grant independently of the Khair Forest has been estimated to be worth Rs. 50,000 and limestone abounds in the district. A line of Railway is expected to pass through a portion of the grant, enhancing the value of the whole of the Estate which has been officially estimated to be worth from 2 to 3 lakhs of rupees. There are Factory Buildings, Engine and Drying House, Press House, Ware Houses, Indigo Factory, and Vats, Turbine and Pricca Canal Irrigation Channels on the Estate valued at over fifty thousand rupees in masonry alone.

A river runs near the Estate.

For further particulars apply to Sub-Judge, Dehra Doon, or the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Mussoorie, or T. E. HOWARD, Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.

EDGAR GALBRAITH,
Sub-Judge, Dehra Doon.
Mussoorie, 30th May, 1885.

NUDA VERITAS.

EFFECTUALLY RESTORES GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

One trial will convince. It has no equal.

Per case, Rs. 6.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BENBOWS
ELDER FLOWER SOAP.
Highly Scented.
Per case of 3 Tablets as. 6 and as. 12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GREATEST BOON EVER INVENTED FOR MOTHERS AND WET NURSES.

GELDART'S
GALACTAGOGUE,
OR MILK PRODUCER.

Geldart's Galactagogue not only produces a plentiful and naturally healthy flow of Milk, but by enriching the blood, converts the watery nonfeeding fluid into a rich, healthy, nourishing diet. It is highly recommended in all cases of debility, pain in the side, &c., and is a capital remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, and Headache.

Per bottle, Rs. 2 and 3-8.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JAMES'
"MALMERFINE"
CURES SEA SICKNESS,
GIVES INSTANT RELIEF, AND IS THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, ETC.

Malmerfine is the NATURAL CURE, not only for Sea-Sickness, but for Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-MADE DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Cleft Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dress made up according to the prevailing modes.

DOUBLE DAMASK, 90 inches wide, all Linen, Extra Quality, for Messes, Club, and Hotel Tables, &c. Any length cut. Rs. 7-8 per yard.

THORPE & Co.,
Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

THE BACHELOR'S Table Cloth, 2½ yards by 2 yards. Pure Linen Damask. Each, Rs. 7-8.

THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

BRUSHES.—Hair Brushes from annas 6, Coat Brushes from annas 8, Tooth Brushes from annas 3, Combs from annas 2. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a READER of Principal Indian Languages. Apply R. B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

HIGH SCHOOL for GIRLS, GIRGAUM (I. F. N. S. and I. SOCIETY). This SCHOOL will RE-OPEN TO-DAY, at 10 a.m.

BACON.—Choice Breakfast Bacon, on cut, per lb., as. 13; per piece over 10 lbs., per lb. as. 12.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street, Fort.

ICES, CAKES, CONFECTIONERY, Bon Bons, &c. Forbes-street, Fort.

W. J. ESSAI.

CHEESES.—Stilton's, Gorgonzola, Roquefort, Dutch, Double Gloster, and Cheddar.

W. J. ESSAI.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—Butterfly Store Boxes, Pocket Butterfly Boxes, &c.

W. J. ESSAI.

PURVEYING and PROVISION CASH STORES on the Ready-Money System.

W. J. ESSAI.

TO LET, from the 1st February, DERWENT HOUSE, a comfortable residence with Garden, in Victoria Cross-road. Apply A., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, STERLING EXCHANGE CALCULATOR from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5 31-32d. Price, Rs. 2. Apply to SHUNKER DAMOODHERJEE at the French Bank.

GLOVES STRETCHER, Ladies' Fans, Ivory and Mother-o-pearl Hair Brushes and other fancy articles of great variety.—At STEWARD & Co.'s, No. 2, Church-gate-street.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SUMMER CASHMERE HOSE.—Colours: Black, Navy Blue, and Maroon. Children's size, from Re. 1-6; Ladies' size, from Rs. 2-4.—WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel, Bombay

LADY WORK TABLES.—A neat Ornament for a Drawing-room, and useful Companion. Makes a good Xmas gift. Price, Rs. 20.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, Gordon Setter, 8 months old, prize pedigree, and Fox Terrier, 4 months old, pure blood. Apply Captain s.s. Amana, care of Cursetjee Muncherjee Sons, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN WINES from Caldwell & Co., Melbourne. Recommended by the Medical Faculty for their *purity*, soundness, and general excellence. Claret (3 qualities) Hermitage, Chablis, &c., &c.—WM. WATSON & Co., 25, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-OPEN on 15th January.

TRICYCLES.—Very best makers only. Rs 200 to 300 each, complete. Address KANGAROO AGENCY, Madras.

OUR BALL DRESS MATERIALS have arrived and are now on view.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Fort.

NATIVE ARTS POTTERY WORKS—The first kiln of the New Year on view, Wonderland School of Arts, Esplanade.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, being about to REMOVE HER PLACE OF BUSINESS, is now offering her goods for sale at 25 per cent. discount cash.

NEILGHERRY TEA.—PHIPSON & Co., are the Wholesale Agents for the GLAISDALE ESTATE, COONOOR. 5 lbs. Sample Tins, Rs. 6-4.

DECORATIONS FOR BALL ROOMS, drawing rooms, &c., suitable for the season. Flush and Leather Bags, Ladies' Companions, &c.—PEARSE.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL, Mahableshwar Hills, re-opens January 16. Applications for Boarders to be made to the Rev. E. S. Burgess, Panchgani.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 30 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A fresh consignment of fancy goods and table ornaments, cutlery, and crockery. Prices cheap.—PANDAY BROTHERS, No. 37, Esplanade Cross-road.

GENT'S WHITE SWEDE GLOVES for evening dress to show well, specially worn at balls, 2 buttons, Rs. 3 per pair.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chints, &c.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., General House Furnishers, 18, Mariae-street.

SCHAFFER and BUDENBERGS STEAM and BY HYDRAULIC GAUGES of all sizes, also Pulso meters in stock. Apply to C. Flemming and Co., 12, Medow Street.

GENTLEMEN'S keyless patent lever WATCHES strong and good Hunter case; silver from Rs. 20 to 30, and metal from Rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1: postage, 1 anna.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL (opposite Richardson and Cruddas), Byculla. Visitors will find Rooms light and airy. Wines, Spirits, and Cigars. Aerated and Mineral Waters. English Management.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth: Horizontal and Vertical Engines. Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

V. SHAMJI & CO., late Hurgovan Vrumali & Co., have removed their Millinery establishment to No. 1, Meadow-street, Fort, where Gents' Department is also added under competent Cutter. Wanted a Lady Milliner.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay

JUST RECEIVED for wholesale Mfly. stout yarn dyed Scarlet, Khakee, and Blue Serges at Rs. 3, 2½, and 2¼ per yard respectively. Army Welsh Flannel at annas 10 per yard. Yarn dyed fast colored Khakee Drill from 5 to 6 annas per yard. Vol. Helmets complete, Rs. 6 each. Try at J. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 14 as. per lb.; CHEDDAR CHEESE 13 as. per lb.: BACON, 12 as. per lb.—PEARSE Apollo-street.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY, 11, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room as follow :—

A fresh consignment of 40 boxes of Curvee de Choix, Champagne from Rittscher and Co., Reims.

To close consignment will sell off one box at a time, 50 cases quart and pint bottles of Norweigian Pale Ale.

10 casks brandy.

A consignment of Italian chairs, grass seat, light in weight and elegrant to sight.

Few remnant pieces of best black cloth and assorted colored silk alpacas.

On account of Mahomed Ebrahim—
1 Cass Brushes.
On account of Abdoolkadur Khanbhoy—
2 cases China toys.
A consignment of rich Bohemian glass flower vases, K. O. table lamps, bouquet holders.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th January, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE PARELL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILL, SITUATE AT PAREL, BOMBAY.

Pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of June, 1883, made between the said Parell Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of the one part and Sett Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction in Bombay, in February next, the land tanks, mills, boilers, engines, and spinning machinery, &c., the property of the above Company, and included in the said mortgage, the land consists of about 32,447 square yards, there are three masonry tanks with an ample supply of water, and the mill contains 25,000 spindles with preparation machinery, and is now working in good order. Further particulars will appear in future advertisements, and full particulars and conditions of sale may shortly be obtained by application to the undersigned at their offices No. 17, Church-gate-street, Fort, and of the auctioneers.

CHALK & WALKER,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 7th January, 1886.

NOTICES.

ENAMELLED IRONTABLETS.
(A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)
FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
For Railway Station Advertising, &c.
Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate. Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
Railway Station Names and Notices, Street Names Number Plates, Labels of every Description,
Artistic and Richly Coloured, and Decorated Panels for Ceilings and Walls.
WILLING & COMPANY, Limited,
70, St. Martin's-lane, London.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England.....	1 5⅞ pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.	
Ditto for demand drafts.....	1 5 13-16 ,,
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1 5 15-16 ,,
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts.....	1 6⅛ ,,
Sovereigns, Rs. 13 4-6 each	

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.

Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

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ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CASTWEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 21' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Seam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 3', complete with gear and pulley.

Old horizontal Coupling engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

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PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,000,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, THE STANLEY RESCUE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES,
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING,
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

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THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
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AND PRESENT POSITION.
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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine. Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, no much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain. His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. It is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists every where. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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,, 1825..... 988,196

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1873	£3,45,504	1885	£5,348,407

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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL.....	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 6,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, R. V. R., Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Ball at Government House, Malabar Point.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Clan Murray (s), sha[ha]padaran (s), from Liverpool; Fedele Primavera (s), Moulmein; Empress of India (s), Calcutta; and Bhawnuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—I. M. S. Tenasserim (s), for Surrachee; Serapis (s), Barcelona; Inchmaree (s), Hull; Secundra (s), Coasts Calcutta; and Bangalore (s), C[o]a, &c.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be play[ed] by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade bandstand at 5-30 p.m :—

Overture	Zampa	[illegible]ld.
Valse	La Source	[illegible]ntenfel.
Selection	La Boite Lun[illegible]	[illegible]mbach's.
Polka Mazurka	Bellman	[illegible]ema.
Galop	Postillon	[illegible]ch.

GOD SAVE THE [illegible]

MUSIC AT UPPER COLABA.—[illegible]ncing on Friday the 8th inst. the ba[illegible] 15th East Yorkshire Regt. will play a [illegible] of music every Friday at the Regime[illegible]d Stand in Upper Colaba, at 5 o'clock p. [illegible]

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE [illegible]n Raja of Kolhapore left on Tuesday ev[illegible], *en route* for Rajkote.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The s[illegible] traffic for the week ending the 31st ul[illegible] increase in earnings of Rs. 2,28,108.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILW[illegible]pproximate return of traffic for the week[illegible]n uit. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs.

ARDASHER HORMARJEE [illegible]LE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance [illegible] during the month of December last wa[illegible]f which 415 were new admissions, the [illegible]e being 81.

KHETWADI BRANCH OF [illegible]AY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement f[illegible]r 1885—daily average attendance 193, adm[illegible]4; prevailing diseases, fever and disord[illegible]tomach and bowels.

THE WRECK OF A PATI[illegible]timar which sank on the 23rd Decemb[illegible]outh of the river Mandavy on enteri[illegible] of Goa from Bombay lost 500 bags of ri[illegible] cargo of 774 bags. Some sails and pie[illegible]k have been secured.

REPORTED THEFT.—Dow[illegible]mul, a Shroff, having his place of b[illegible] Mombadave Tank-road, reported on T[illegible]eft of twenty gold rings from his shop[illegible] Rs. 160. He suspects a Bunnia who c[illegible] shop on that day on the pretence of buy[illegible] gold, as com[illegible]plainant missed the ring[illegible]er the Bunnia had left his shop.

GUN ACCIDENT.—Rob[illegible] European lad aged about 18 years, [illegible] Lower Colaba, employed in the Gun Ca[illegible]ry, was admitted into the European G[illegible] on Tuesday, suffering from a gun-sh[illegible]spital in its right foot, caused by the lad havi[illegible] discharged a fowling piece, charge[illegible]o, shot, into it, while out shooting at [illegible]th six other lads, on the 31st ultimo.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A C[illegible]uest was held yesterday at the Morgue[illegible]poora, on view of the body of Baloo Soon[illegible] aged 50 years. Deceased was a labourer. He had[illegible]ering from pains in his chest and difficu[illegible]hing for some time past. He was atta[illegible]similar pains and difficulty of breathing [illegible]night, and died in a few minutes. The [illegible]t that the death of the deceased was cau[illegible]disease.

SINKING OF NATIVE [illegible]E HARBOUR.—Prao No. 4097, in char[illegible]Bala Abdool, laden with 48 tons of co[illegible]arbour on Tuesday about noo[illegible]sence of a pre-vailing strong breeze [illegible]the time. Prao No. 4160, in charge of [illegible]ajee Dhermor, laden with 100 bundles [illegible]r, called goolal, and 40 bundles of dr[illegible] sank on the Prince's Dock at 11-30 a similar reason as the a[illegible]day, owing to a

THEFT OF CURRENC[illegible]Mr. Muncherjee Pallonjee, writer, a co[illegible]ent, residing at Bazaar Gate Street, re[illegible]uesday the theft out of a cupboard in t[illegible] of his house, of Rs. 1800 in currency n[illegible]s varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10 each[illegible]otes not known. The money it appears [illegible]n the cupboard on the evening of th[illegible]last, and not missed till 2 p. m. on Tuesday, when the complainant, having occasion to use the money, went to the cupboard, which he found open, and the money gone. A servant of complainants named Megray Ramsey is suspected. Enquiries are in progress.

INFANTICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammatepoora on view of the body of a new born male child. The dead body of the child was found in Anand Rosais Oart, near by a water closet. The body was wrapped up in four pieces of an old red print saree usually worn by Hindoo women. There were no external marks of violence on it, and the body was much decomposed. Dr. J. H. Polter, the Acting Coroner's Surgeon, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body was of opinion that the child was born alive and that there was no evidence to show the cause of death distinctly, but that it was probably due to asphyxia. A verdict of infanticide was recorded against some person or persons unknown to the jurors.

DURBAR AT KURWAR.—On th[illegible]th ult. a grand Durbar was held at Kur[illegible]y Political Agent, Southern Maratha Co[illegible], the purpose of publicly delivering to Si[illegible]nt Appa Saheb a dinkhidiker, the Chief of [illegible]hindy, certain valuable presents sent by Govern[illegible] through the Oriental Translator. There were[illegible]ent Mr. Knight, the Municipal Commission[illegible] Shannon, the Civil Magistrate, Dr. Sinclair[illegible] Dewan and Judge of Kuwir, the Military offic[illegible]l Vaklis, the members of the Agent's establish[illegible] and all the officers of the state. The assembl[illegible]ng seated, the Political Agent rose and, after [illegible]ing the pleasure of addressing [illegible] he felt in having to per[illegible] the agreeable task of delivering in person to [illegible]hief the valuable presents sent by Governme[illegible]e proceeded to deliver to the chief a chinkhot[illegible] containing the letter from Government, the[illegible]followed by the presents, which consisted of a pa[illegible] golden ornaments for the wrists, set with diam[illegible]s, a handsome and costly shawl, a golden cup [illegible] a couple of books. The presentation ceremony [illegible] over the Agent resumed his seat. The C[illegible] of Jamkhindy, who was received with loud che[illegible], said that it was with feelings of profound p[illegible]sure that he received at the hands of the Agent [illegible] the presents made by Gov[illegible]rnment. His heart [illegible]s were due to H. E. the Governor for his kind[illegible]. He was rejoiced to see that the Government [illegible] continued to regard him with feelings of friend[illegible]e, and it was his earnest hope that they would[illegible]. The Chief then resu[illegible] his seat, and after the usual distribution of [illegible]ausupari, rose water and flowers the assembly d[illegible]persed.

A HINDU LADY DOC[illegible]OR.—Many of our readers know well that lady, Y[illegible]munabai Joshee, has been prosecuting her studies [illegible]n medicine at Philadelphia. She is one of the candi[illegible]tes for the M. D. examination, to be held in Ma[illegible]h next. After passing the examination, she inte[illegible]s to leave America for this country. [illegible] at this time will be very welcome, as Her Exce[illegible]ncy Lady Dufferin has been actively engaged ir[illegible]Hopting proper measures to impart the knowle[illegible] of medicine to the females of this country. It [illegible] be a good thing if the leading men of Bom[illegible]y seize the opportunity of securing the service[illegible] the Hindu Lady Professor to teach medicine.—*I[illegible]can Herald.*

BOMBAY [illegible]YACHT CLUB.

THE following is a [illegible]t of the events to come off at the Yacht Club :—

General Meeting	...	...	February 9.
Regatta	...	...	,, 15.
Do.	...	...	,, 18.
Do. and Ladies'	[illegible]ncheon	...	,, 20.
Do. ,, Ball	...	...	,, 22.
Dances	...	...	January 11.
Do.	...	...	,, 25.
Do.	...	...	February 8.
Do.	...	...	March 8.
Do.	...	...	,, 22.
Do.	...	...	April 5.
Do.	...	...	,, 19.

The Band will play a[illegible] dinner on alternate Mondays.

METEOROLOGI[illegible]AL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMEN[illegible] OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, January 5.

Means of observations at[illegible] *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, and 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 A[illegible]	30·058
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermomet[illegible]	67·2
Dew Point	62·8
Relative humidity of A[illegible]	0·560
Extent of cloudy sky (t[illegible]	Whole sky clouded=10. 0·0
Maximum temperatur[illegible]	Air (read at 6 p.m.) .. 88·2
Minimum do.	(read at 10 a.m.) .. 70·7
General Directions of W[illegible]	d' .NE, ENE, NE, NNW, ENE.
Movement of wind in [illegible]	ours' .. 318

* From [illegible]night to midnight.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the office of Messrs. Khooshall Ghellabhoy and Co., secretaries, treasurers, and agents, Elphinstone Circle. Mr. M. H. De Quadros, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

"The position of the cotton mill industry has been, as you are no doubt aware, extremely unsatisfactory during the past year, and you will have noticed, from the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June 1885, that the result of the year's operations, show a loss of Rs. 88,127-1-8, which, however, includes a sum of about Rs. 71,000 paid as interest on loans, on account of short capital. It is, therefore, evident that one of the great drawbacks is insufficient capital, and as the book value of the property of the company stands at a very high figure, as compared with its' marketable price, your Directors have resolved to reconstruct this company by forming a new one with a capital of ten lacs of rupees, divided into 8,000 shares of Rs. 125, each shareholder receiving one fully paid up share in the new Company of the value of Rs. 125 for every share of Rs. 500 now held by them. The management of the new company will be in the hands of Messrs. M. Ebrahim & Co., the principal partner of which, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, is well known in the commercial community. As an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders has been called to-day to consider the reconstruction scheme and to pass resolutions for voluntarily winding up this company and transferring its assets and liabilities to the new company, it is unnecessary for your Directors to state here anything further on the subject beyond mentioning that prices of cotton are declining and that if the necessary additional capital can be raised so as to save the heavy annual payment on account of interest, there is every reason to expect that the new company will do as well as its sister concerns in Bombay. During the last year your Directors filled up two vacancies in the direction by appointment of Messrs. Joseph Soares and Alfred Murcott, which nominations you are asked to confirm. It is necessary to appoint two Directors in the place of Messrs. Dewjee Purbut and Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, who were to have gone out by rotation and have now ceased to be Directors.

Mr. Jumnadas Ghigabhoy rose to speak and wanted to address the shareholders in Gujerati.

The chairman said that Mr. Jumnadas should speak in English.

Many of the shareholders here created an uproar, saying, they wanted Mr. Jumnadas to speak in Gujerati.

A compromise was eventually come to, Mr. Jumnadas agreeing to speak in Gujerates and then explain his remarks in English.

Mr. Jumnadas said the accounts showed a loss of Rs. 88,000, Rs. 71,000 of which were said to be on account of interest. This was the old story over again, for the shareholders knew that they had no dividend for several years past. The directors' report stated that there was no capital in hand. Mr. Jumnadas asked where the capital had gone to. Was there no capital subscribed ? In the year 1868, Mr. Jumnadas had no hesitation in saying the company was insolvent ; and the shares were reduced in value from Rs. 12,00 to Rs. 500 per share. Now, again, they were to reduce the value to Rs. 125 per share ; and what benefit were they to expect from this fresh change ? It was fortunate that Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim had come in and joined the management ; otherwise the loss, instead of being [illegible] would probably have been Rs. 1,88,000. The fact that there had not been a greater loss was due, the speaker believed, to a change in the administration.

A shareholder.—The agents never bought goods from shareholders even though offered at very cheap rates ; but they paid their friends higher rates and ruined the company.

Mr. Motiram Bhaghoobhoy.—Is there any other reason why the loss has been less. Then you certify what Mr. Jumnadas has said ?

The Chairman.—I dont think he has said anything wrong.

Mr. Motiram.—But what were the reasons ?

The Chairman.—Mr. Jumnadas is of opinion that the improvement is due to new blood. That is his view, and he is entitled to express it. Whether the loss is due to Messrs. Khooshall Ghellobhoy and Co. or any body else, it is not for me to say.

Mr. Motiram asked if it was not true that their company's yarn realised better prices this year.

The Chairman said Mr. Currimbhoy joined the company a few months ago ; and whatever credit was due to him, was only for the last three or four months.

Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, Secretary, said that credit was due to the auditors, especially to Mr. Motiram Bhaghoobhoy, who had do[illegible] is part in the most creditable manner.

Mr. Jamnadas said that if credit was due to Mr. Motiram, he would be glad to accord it.

The Chairman said this was the last annual general meeting, Mr. Motiram put the prices of stock at a low figure, and the prices realised were slightly higher. It was, however, no great rise, and no considerable advantage had resulted to the company.

Mr. Motiram asked certain questions regarding the company's affairs, which were replied to by the Chairman.

Mr. Jamnadas made remarks with regard to the past management, ascribing great remissions to the agents. He said he had been a member of a committee of enquiry into the company's affairs, for the appointment of which great credit was due to Mr. Roughton, the company's solicitor, especially for the advice he had given. In Mr. Jumnadar's opinion, credit was also due to the directors for the assistance they had given the committee, in the interests of the shareholders.

The chairman.—It was not Mr. Roughton who suggested the committee. I suggested it, and Mr. Roughton simply drafted the resolution.

Mr. Jamnadas.—Then our thanks are due to the chairman.

Mr. Motiram Bhaghoobhay warned the shareholders against consenting to a reconstruction. He was not into certain details and animadverted against the past management of the company's affairs.

Mr. Postonjee Darashah. I think Mr. Motiran that, as a respectable man, you ought to have brought these things to light long ere this. Instead of that you held your tongue till it was too late.

The chairman advised the meeting not to listen to Mr. Motiram's advice. A reconstruction was the best thing to under the circumstances. With fresh capital, and new blood coming into the management, they would find their prospects improving.

It was then proposed that the directors' report and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account, made up to 30th June, 1885, be adopted.

A large number of hands were raised in favour of the proposition.

Mr. Burjorjee Dorawalla.—It is all a farce, for agents have of course a majority of votes, and it is no use opposing the proposition.

The proposition was put to the vote and was declared to be carried *nem. con.* Other resolutions were carried unanimously. The appointment made by the board of Messrs. Joseph Soares and Alfred Murcott as directors was confirmed. Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and A. M. Dhurmsey were elected directors for the ensuing year. Messrs. Motiram Bhaghubhai and E. G. Cabral were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 300 each.

Thanks were voted to every body, and on the motion of Mr. Postonjee Darashah Setna, seconded, Mr. Burjorjee Oonwalla. Thanks were also voted to Messrs. Jumnadas Ghigabhoy, Hiralal Tribhowundas, and Kaikobad Cawasjee Punthakee for the services rendered by them to the shareholders in carrying out their inquiry into the affairs of the company.

The meeting then resolved itself into an extraordinary general meeting with a view of passing certain special resolutions to wind up the company voluntarily. They were as follows :—

1. That the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882.

2. To appoint a Liquidator and to fix his remuneration.

3. That pursuant to section 201 of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1881 the liquidator be and he is hereby authorised and empowered to sell and make over unto a certain limited joint-stock company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 and to be called the Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a capital of ten lakhs of rupees divided into 8,000 shares of Rs. 125 each, all the lands buildings hereditaments machinery fixtures effects assets, rights, credits, business, and good-will of the said New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration for such sale 2,200 shares in the said Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Rs. 125 each fully paid up for distribution among the shareholders of the said New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in proportion to the number of shares held by them in the said Company.

4. That the sale of the property of the said New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to the said Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, be made by the said Liquidator subject to a covenant or undertaking on the part of the said Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts, engagements, and obligations and to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

5. That the liquidator be and is hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in sections 201 and 202 of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882.

Mr. Jamnadas said he was against a reconstruction and would oppose it as long as the same agents and the same directors were continued in office. There was very little prospect of an improvement under them.

Mr. A. M. Dhurumsey, speaking on behalf of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, said the latter would take the whole management into his hands ; that he would do his best to further the interests of the shareholders ; and that if he was unable to do so, he would at once come before the shareholders and tell them so. For his own part, Mr. Dhurmsey thought that reconstruction was the only mode of improving the prospects of the company. Fresh capital would enable them to do much that they could not do at present.

Mr. Jumnadas and other shareholders said they would agree to a reconstruction only if they had directors of their own choice.

The names of Messrs. Hiralal Tribhowundas, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, A. H. Dhurmsey, Damodhurdas Tapidas, and Dewjeebhoy Purhut were proposed and accepted as directors of the new company.

Some discussion took place as to the appointment of Mr. A. M. Dhurmsey as chairman of the board.

Mr. Dhurmsey said he had not had sufficient experience in mill management to allow his name to be inserted as chairman. Mr. Currimbhoy's main object in undertaking the management was to improve the prospects of the company. The appointment of a chairman was generally left to the board ; and the same practice should be followed in this instance.

After further discussion, it was agreed that a copy of the new deed in English and Gujerati, with the names of the new directors, should be placed for ten days in the company's office before the next general meeting. The resolutions given above for the voluntary winding up of the company were then proposed and passed with two dissentients. Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee was appointed liquidator at a remuneration of Rs. 500. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ART INDUSTRIES IN BURMAH.

THE Administration report for British Burmah contains the following account of the progress of art industries in the province :—The scheme for encouraging the art industries of Burmah, begun some three years back, was further developed during the past year and is now worked on the following lines. An officer stationed in Rangoon is put in charge of the work in addition to his other duties. The Art Officer visits the workmen in their shops as often as possible, and lectures to them there on the work actually in hand or being designed. An effort is made to have every work fully drawn before it is begun, and the drawings corrected and re-corrected until the design is up to the workman's powers of execution. The best old and modern work that can be found, and also a few specimens of the late hybrid style, are photographed to a large scale, and the beauties and defects of design in each are carefully and repeatedly explained to, and discussed with, the workmen. Photographs of the best old work are given to the workmen, and they are ordered to repeat any particularly good border or method of surface subdivision. Like true artists, however, they never use the same design twice, and go on with fresh modifications on each new work. The power of enforcing these precepts lies in the Art Officer, who has almost the entire foreign art-work trade of the province in his own hands, and also in the eagerness of the workmen to succeed at the local competitions which are held every six months. The graded list of artists is altered according to the results of each competition, so that a workman can never rest on laurels once won. He is not taken out of his class, but his position in the class is altered. The rules of the competition, the prize-subjects, and the graded lists are printed in English and Burmese and sent to all known artists and to District Officers. The number of competitors is increasing ; but the men who have received instruction have not yet been able to beat the others. This necessitates a constant subdivision of the classes and offering prizes in each.

It is now found that *connoisseurs* are willing to give higher rates for better workmanship, and although the Burmese workman still maintains his notoriety for unpunctuality, his work has very greatly improved and has a higher market value than formerly. For the last three years more orders have been given to the Art Officer than he has been able to have executed by the best workman, and many orders have had to be refused.

Owing to the luxurious habits of the Burmese and their love of new and fine things, they give large orders for silver work of a common kind. This affects the best master silversmiths for evil, because directly a pupil has learnt the rudiments of the trade, often a mere smattering, he sets up as a little master and undersells the better men. To stop this in some way, and at the same time to guard the pupil against being dismissed when work is slack, it is proposed to place apprentices with the best men and eventually extend the system to other trades besides that of silversmiths. Government will give £1-4-0 a month to the pupil for four years ; he will be called a Government pupil,—a point of importance in Burmese eyes,—and the master will add to his pay 16s., £1-12-0, and £2-8-0 a month in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years respectively. This plan is approved by both masters and pupils. The lads will be especially looked after by the Art Officer, and the masters will be obliged to allow them time every week for drawing and practising design.

The wood-carvers have made a great stride forward during the year by working from the living model when designing capitals, and their progress has been marked. They have also begun to use rosewood, and are able to do much finer work in small ornaments. Artists in silver-*niello* are coming forward and are doing better work than the silversmiths now turn out and at half the price. Two of the gold-medallist silversmiths are improving very quickly and a very excellent worker at Thayetmyo is pushing his way up the graded lists. Filigree jewellery has been in rather slack, but orders may be expected after the Kensington Exhibition.

There are a few art-industries little appreciated as yet by Europeans, but which would certainly take if known and brought to their notice, viz. novelty and beauty. The upcountry silks, for example, would make beautiful and well-wearing curtains ; some of the brocaded sorts would admirably serve for covering furniture ; and although the Burmans themselves are partial to strong contrasts of colour, yet there are many patterns subdued enough to suit the most fastidious taste. Some of the silk muffs are very well suited for purdahs, and there are excellent patterns in quiet colours. There must also be an opening for lacquer and gilt-lacquer work. The latter is especially suited to the genius of the Burmese artist, for its effects dependent upon his skill as a draftsman. Our artists all draw with freedom and grace ; their legends are rich in grotesque and fabulous monsters ; they have standards of masculine and feminine beauty, different it is true from ours, but still quite possible ; and they have nothing in their art so debased as the representation of Indian gods. Without the insight and delicate refinement of the Japanese, there is free from the extravagance of the Chinese, and as their art is yet in its rising stage, it has the future to look forward to.

A PUNDIT IN ENGLAND.

A PUNDIT of the Bijnor District, who is studying at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, has written a letter to one of his friends at Bijnor describing his experiences in England, which has found its way into an up-country paper. His impressions, formed on the spot, may be instructive to some of the Native publicists who are not "England returned." He says :—

I am struck with the wealth and industry of the country, with the progress of arts and sciences visible everywhere, with the truthful and honest character of the British people, and with the intelligent interest all classes, high and low, rich and poor, evince in public matters. London is literally a wonderful city, and one must see it to actually realise the splendour and magnificence. Here art and science appear in some form everywhere, and there is hardly any conceivable branch of learning for the acquirement of which ample provision and facilities do not exist in the metropolis. Scarcely a day passes without some new publication to add to the literature and science of the country, and to the display of the literary mind and genius of the nation. Newspapers and periodicals are seen in every household, and even the poorest labourer knows something of the politics of the day, and is found ready to discuss the merits and demerits of the administrations of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. What an immense wealth the English people have spent on their public institutions, which are so instructive and illustrative of their liberality and generosity ! While I was in London during the last summer vacation I was able to visit some of these latter, *i.e.*, British Museum, South Kensington and India Museum, Bethnal Green Museum, Guild Hall Museum, Alexandra Palace, Albert Palace, Crystal Palace, National Gallery, National Portrait Gallery, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, Kew Botanic Gardens ; and the Zoological Gardens ; and I found these, one and all, useful and interesting. Traders and shopkeepers are, I think, to a great extent an index to the truthfulness or otherwise of a people, and I am glad these classes in England present a most favourable contrast to the corresponding community in India. But what I admire above all is the truly noble character of the English people, of which I, must confess I knew but little in India, and now I firmly believe that an Indian, surrounded as he is in India by numerous social obstacles and superstitions, cannot sufficiently understand and appreciate this character unless he comes to England.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

3-1882—Hore, C and B—Goswami Shree Girdhurjee vs Lukmidas Bhimjee and another—Muljee, B B—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

473-81—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D and Little, S F and N. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

93-85—Tobin and R—Daniel David and others vs Samuel Elizah and others—Payne, G and S, Tyabjee and D, and Thakurdas and D—Part heard.

90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon F L Latham vs Daniel Haem Devakur and others—Tobin and R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London

REORGANIZATION OF THE "SAPPERS AND MINERS."

IT is announced that a new scheme for the reorganization of the above corps in the Madras Presidency has just been issued by the Supreme Government, and comes into force at once. The number of companies will, in future, be twenty-one, Bengal and Madras each having six service and two depot, and Bombay four service and one depot companies, thus making a total of eight in Bengal and Madras, and five in Bombay. Immediately on the outbreak of war, one of the depot companies, both in Bengal and Madras, will be augmented by 50 Sappers each, the second depot companies receiving an increase of 25. The whole corps will be officered, as at present, by officers of the Royal Engineers, no Staff Corps men being admitted as formerly. The Commandants will, in all instances, be field officers of the Royal Engineers, and will receive staff pay at the rate of Rs. 700 a month in Bengal and Madras, and 600 in Bombay. The two former Presidencies will each have a Superintendent of Instruction and of Park and Train, Bombay combining the two appointments in one. The senior of these officers will, if a Captain or Major and next to the Commandant in regimental rank, be second-in-command, and, as such, will receive staff pay at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem in Bengal and Madras and Rs. 80 in Bombay. An Adjutant and Quartermaster will be appointed to each Presidency, each being of subaltern rank, the former holding his appointment for five years, but vacating, if promoted to Captain, and the latter being selected from the company commanders or officers. Either Captain or Subaltern will be available for company commands, and will receive staff pay at the rate of Rs. 240 per mensem, subalterns alone being eligible for appointment as company officers, and receiving Rs. 112 in addition to the pay of their rank. Office allowances will be granted on the following scale, and, in addition thereto, a "contract" allowance of Rs. 35 per month per company will be available :—

	Bengal and Madras.	Bombay.
Office allowance to Adjutant	Rs. 80	50
Do. Qr.-Master ... ,,	50	30
Do. Instruction Office ,,	30	50
Do. Park Office ... ,,	50	

Each company will, in time of peace, consist of one commander and one subaltern, one subadar, two jemadars, six havildars, eight naigues, and 150 sappers ; two extra subalterns being allotted in time of war. The following language qualifications will be required of all officers :—

Regimental Staff.—As for Executive Engineers of the Military Works Department.

Company Commanders within six months of appointment.—As for Executive Engineers of the Military Works Department.

Company Officers within six months of appointment.—As for Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, of the Military Works Department.

MADRAS.

THE MADRAS FAIR.—We congratulate the Fair Committee on the success of their four days' Fair at the Park. That the fair is growing in popularity was proved by the fact that the number of people who visited the Park each day was larger than that of any previous year, and that the collections this year were nearly double the amount of last ; although there is no doubt that the latter circumstance is chiefly due to the more efficient system of checks introduced on this occasion. To the various booth-holders and owners of shows, the occasion was, on the whole, one of considerable profit, for all the booths and shows seemed to be well patronized. The various details of the Fair seem to have been well conceived and effectively carried out, and we have not heard of a single hitch of any importance. The gymnastic competitions and the sports were actively superintended by several members of the Committee, chiefly by Mr. Adam and Captain Tufnell. But if there is any one man among the members of the committee who deserves more praise than any other for the success which has attended the last Fair, we think that all will cordially assign it to Captain Bell, the Honorary Secretary. Mr. Chester, whose energy and activity as displayed in connection with this Fair have formed the subject of very wide commendation. He is eminently the right man for the place, and the committee is to be congratulated on having secured his services. We cannot conclude this brief review of the Fair without according praise to the police for the very successful manner in which they managed to maintain order among such vast crowds of people assembled in the Park during the whole time the Fair lasted. The new Commissioner of Police, Colonel Weldon, was himself sometimes observed on the scene, while his Deputy, Mr. Simpson, was regularly there, being efficiently assisted by the subordinates of the department.—*Times.*

CANAL BETWEEN THE NORTH SEA AND THE BALTIC.

THE following facts gleaned from the *Exposé des Motifs* attached to the Bill just presented to the Reichstag for constructing a canal between the North Sea and the Baltic, may be interesting to British ship-owners. The *Exposé* commences by dwelling on the military and naval object of the canal as forming the primary motive for its construction, and as thus making it a much more expensive undertaking by reason of the fortifications, &c., necessary to guard it, than it would have been if carried out merely for trading purposes. And then the commercial aspects of the enterprise are considered. At present the sea route to the Baltic round Skaw involves great sacrifices of time, money and time. In the former respect, among other things, German ship-owners on the North Sea coast find it almost impossible to compete successfully with the Scotch and North of England ports. But by the projected canal, the voyage to the Baltic (say at a point midway between the Island of Rugen and Tarp, on the South Swedish coast), from all ports on the German ocean south of the latitude of Hull, will be shortened by at least 237 nautical miles. The canal will be about 53 nautical miles long, and, therefore, the time required by a vessel to pass through it at the rate of 8·3 nautical miles per hour will be 10·4 hours. To fixed ports, therefore, in the Baltic, from London, a vessel by using the canal would save about 22 hours (I omit the decimals), from Hull 15, from Hartlepool eight, from Newcastle six and-a-half, and from Leith three and-a-half—the rate of steaming (or sailing), being taken at 8·25 nautical miles per hour. The further south, of course, the North Sea port, the greater the gain in time. For sailing vessels the average time saved would be about two days, and for steamers 22 hours—a period of 13 hours in all being taken for the passage of the canal. But, apart from the question of time, the use of the canal will entail a considerable saving to all vessels engaged in pilot and other fees, as well as in insurance. It is calculated that at present 35,000 vessels pass through the Sound ; and it is reported that of these at least 18,000 will choose the canal route. Then the dangers of the Skaw route would be avoided—dangers which were previously estimated to cause an annual loss of 200 vessels of all nations. The canal, according to the scheme of Herr Dahlstrom, will leave the North Sea at about three kilometres above Brunsbuttel, and enter the bay of Kiel at Holtenau—this point on the Baltic being chosen by reason of its importance as a naval harbour. The line of the canal will go through the Stadtenaer and Audorfer valleys to Wittenbergen, on the Eider, and then follow the course of that stream via Rendsburg, from which it will diverge at Steinrade, and then merge into the Eider Canal till it reaches Holtenau. The total cost of construction is estimated at 156,000,000m. (including 8,000,000m. for fortification and other military work), and about 1,900,000 will be required yearly to maintain it. Toll dues will be levied at the presumable average rate of about 90 pfenige (equal to ninepence) on every registered ton, and this will include pilotage, lighting (by electricity) and tug fees for sailing vessels. The canal will be 60 metres broad on the surface of the water, 26 metres at the bottom, and 8·5 metres deep ; and this depth will suffice for the passage of the largest war vessels of the German navy, as at present constructed. It will be furnished with large locks at either end, and strong defensive works.

SUBSIDENCE OF A PARIS BRIDGE.

ON Dec. 17, a serious accident was found to have occurred to the Pont Neuf, the oldest and best known of the Paris bridges. On that part of the structure, crossing the narrower of the streams into which the Seine is divided by the island of the Cité, the third pier had sunk, and the pressure of the arches towards the subsidence had torn up the pavement of the footpaths and the causeway. An alarm was given by persons, who were crossing the bridge, and traffic was at once stopped by the police. A large crowd soon collected, and could see the outer stones of the bridge break off in large masses and fall into the river. Barriers were erected at both ends of the bridge, and the gas pipes crossing it, were cut off and rendered secure. It was found that the part of the bridge which had been injured had subsided 65 centimetres. That part of the bridge which crossed the wide stream is secure, but the other part will have to be entirely rebuilt. The city engineers state that the work will be long and tedious, and that, while it is going on, it will be necessary to erect a temporary bridge connecting the Quaides Orfevres and the Quai des Grands Augustins. The common proverb, "Solide comme le Pont Neuf," has thus been falsified.

MILLER'S MOSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once, and prevents inflammation. Per bottle, Re. 1. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE EAST INDIA AND CHINA TRADES.

ON December 16 an influential and numerously attended meeting of gentlemen interested in the East Indian and China trades was held at the London Chamber of Commerce, under the presidency of Mr. H. M. Matheson, for the purpose of forming a trade section and committee in connexion with the Chamber to directly represent the large trading, commercial, and shipping interests in the East Indies, Burmah, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, Japan, and China generally. A resolution in accordance with the objects of the meeting was unanimously adopted, and a number of gentlemen were nominated to serve on the working committee. Some of them were present, and it was understood that the others would be asked to state whether they were willing to act on this committee. The following is a complete list of the nominations made :—Representing Singapore—Mr. W. Paterson (Paterson and Simons), Mr. Jasper Young (Edward Boustead and Co.), Mr. S. Gilfillan (Adamson, Gilfillan, and Co.), Mr. T. Scott (Scott and Co.) ; Penang—Mr. John Battery (John Battery and Co.) ; Batavia—Mr. H. Miesgaes (Maclaine, Watson and Co.) ; Mr. P. F. Tidman (Mactaggart, Tidman, and Co.), Mr. Robert Jardine (Ker, Bolton, and Co.) ; China—Mr. Alfred Dent (Dent Brothers), Mr. R. F. Duncanson (T. A. Gibb and Co.), Mr. Ludgwig Weise, Mr. Albert Deacon (E. and A. Deacon), Mr. J. S. Swire (John Swire and Sons), Mr. James Macandrew (Matheson and Co.), Mr. C. L. Grant (Adamson, Bell, and Co.), Mr. H. M. Matheson (Matheson and Co.) ; Bombay—Mr. John Lapraik (Douglas, Lapraik, and Co.), Mr. R. Ryrie (Arbuthnot, Ewart, and Co.), Mr. A. F. Wallace (Wallace Brothers), Mr. John Todd (Tod, Durant, and Co.), one partner in Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, and Co. ; Calcutta—Mr. Henderson (R. and J. Henderson), O. Von Ernsthausen (Ernsthausen and Co.), Mr. R. Stewart (James Wyllie and Co.), Mr. J. N. Bullen (Kettlewell, Bullen, and Co.), Mr. Stephen Ralli (Ralli Brothers), Mr. S. S. Gladstone (Ogilvy, Gilanders, and Co.), Mr. D. Macneil (Duncan Macneil and Co.), Mr. W. L. Watson (James Finlay and Co.) ; Madras—one partner in Messrs. Binnoo and Co., Mr. Walker (Walker, Munsie, and Co.), Mr. Charles Arbuthnot (Arbuthnot, Latham, and Co.) ; Ceylon—Mr. Hamilton (Alston, Hamilton, and Co.), Mr. Samuel Butler (Darley, Butler, and Co.), Mr. James Whittall ; Rangoon—Mr. W. Strang Steel (Steel Brothers), Mr. J. M. Leishman (J. and G. Bulloch and Co.), Mr. E. Pandorf (Pandorf and Co.) ; Kurrachee—Mr. E. A. Ford, Mr. E. Ehrenberg (Volkart Brothers) ; Manilla—Mr. G. F. Young (Smith, Wood, and Co.) ; General—Mr. T. Sutherland, M. P. (Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company), Mr. E. Dawes (

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING JAN. 6.

DULL and declining is the general report brought by yesterday's telegrams from home in almost every branch of business. Consols are ⅛ lower at 99⅛ and with Bar Silver down from 46 13-16 to 46⅝ per oz, and we hear nominal at that—it is no matter for surprise that Rupee Paper is again ¼ lower.

Regarding general produce, advices both public and private are of the dullest. The inevitable effect of the fall in the silver exchanges is beginning to make itself apparent, and as buyers of produce are unable to see the end of that, they decline to operate at all except for actual present wants. In this way it is less a question of price at the moment that restricts trade than the indisposition to enter on commitments on any terms. As compared with previous quotations, Reuter's prices received to-day exhibit a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta rapeseed and 2d. per central in Liverpool or Bombay wheat, linseed being nominally unchanged, but dull. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday had weakened down again slightly. The closing tone, Reuter says, was steady, but the sales were only 7,000 bales and arrival prices lost 1-64d. of the previous day's advance, although spots were unchanged. In New York too futures were 11 points lower and the receipts at the ports were 70,000 bales against 51,000 last year and 30,000 the year before.

Light be expected, under the influence of the advices,—which are weaker even privately reported by Reuter—the markets have to-day remely dull, with almost nothing doing account. For native dealers to cover sales purchases are reported of good March at Rs. 295 and fine Bhownugger at Rs. 192, but only to a small extent. Quotations are :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
...	127	163	171
...y	181	186	
...arch	177	182	
... do.	2-3		
...pril	180	184	191

...r is very flat. Arrivals are being taken up under previous contracts, but the extent of new business being put through is very limited. Rates are practically unchanged.

SEEDS are very slow. Ready Linseed is a trifle easier at Rs. 5-4 per cwt., but this is considerably above the home parity.

FREIGHTS don't improve at all either in tone or rates. For Hull we hear engagements have been made to-day at 16s. 3d. The s. s. Aston Hall is reported fixed for Antwerp, old scale at 15s. 6d. for Wheat, 16s. 3d. for Gingelly, and 17s. 6d. for Linseed and Cotton; and the s. s. Endymion has been put on for Trieste and Venice at 28s. 9d. payable here at 2s. exchange.

EXCHANGE has undergone a further collapse to-day and must be quoted 1-16d. to 3-32d. per rupee lower all round. The banks all seem anxious for bills which are exceedingly scarce, while there has been some enquiry for remittances, both ready and forward. Bank telegraphic is reported to have been done for February at 1s. 5⅞d. and for April-May delivery at 1s. 5 25-32d., and even at these figures the disposition has been much more in favour of further buying than selling. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 5 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 5 23-32d. to ¾d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 5 9-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1'9".	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened steady but closed a trifle weaker. Fours were done early in the day at Rs. 97 9-16 for cash, but were offering later at Rs. 97½. Forward we quote Rs. 97½. Fours-and-a-half are Rs. 99¾ but with nothing doing.

SHARES are quiet in tone still, but values are firm and in some cases dearer. Mofussil Press have improved to Rs. 412½ and in Spinning Companies we quote Jewraz Balloo up to Rs. 1,097½, Manockjee Petits up to Rs. 1,177½ and Great Easterns to Rs. 925. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mines are quoted at Rs. 9.

BANK of Bombay.—At to-day's board meeting we understand the directors declared an *ad-interim* dividend for the six months ending 31st ultimo at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, carrying forward in round figures about Rs. 76,000. The actual earnings for the period are, we understand, very close on the profits made for the corresponding half of 1884, and considering the state of the money market throughout the entire time the result must be accepted as eminently satisfactory.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay ...	10,000	500	all	5p.ct.	723½
Bank of Bengal ...	47,000	500	all	10 do.	830x
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	5 do.	887½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank ...	10,000	100	all	6 do.	133
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation ...	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	682
National Bank of India ...	37,32	250		5 pct	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ...	200	1,250	1,250	..	925
Akola Press Co. ...	85	500	500	Rs. 50	420
Albert Ginning Co. ...	100	500	500	Rs. 45	97
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee ...	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares) ...	750	400	400	Rs. 20	285
Bellary ...	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
Broach Cawnpore P. Co., Ld ...	500	200	200	Rs. 16	170
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	215
Colaba Press Co. ...	530	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	795
Dhollera P. & G. Co. ...	500	500	500	12	165xd
East India Press Co. ...	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,375
Fort Press Co., ...	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,650
French Press Co. ...	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sahapathy Co., Ld. ...	450	500	500	Rs. 25	501
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. ...	240	500	500	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co ...	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	237½
Mereantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	135
Mofussil Co. ...	3,145	400	400	..	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. ...	1,250	500	500	..	587½
New Bhownuggur Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	170
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	575
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.) ...	500	500	500	Rs. 75	430
Sind Press Co. ...	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7	645
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. ...	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,175
Sassoon Press Co. ...	300	500	500	2	510
Volkart Press Co. ...	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company ...	1,304	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	..	445
Anglo Indian S. & W. Company ...	9,345	100	100	..	102
Alfred Manfg. Co. ...	1,000	500	500	..	337
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	710
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowanagar Mills ...	9,0 0	100	100	..	8
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	..	935
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	2,750	200	200	..	160
Central India S. & W. Company ...	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	780
Colaba Land & Mill Co. ...	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	715
Connaught Mills ...	840	500	500	..	645
Coorla Mills ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	870
City of Bombay ...	800	1,000	1,000	..	880
Dhuramsey S. & W. Co.	3,000	2,500	2,500	..	125
Dhun Mills. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co. ...	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	710
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	665
Gokak Baha S. Co. ...	2,000	500	500	..	360
Gordon Mills ...	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	165
Hindustan Mills ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	890
Hugungbai Mill Co. ...	700	500	50	..	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 33	1,060
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	36	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,065
James Greaves Mills.	100	450	500	..	570
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	..	450
Jewraj Balloo ...	2,300	1,000	1,000	..	1,090
Khandesh ...	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	975
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 23	880
Leopold S., Blaseking & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	148
Madras United ...	500	1,000	1,000	180	2,700
Mahalaxmi ...	600	1,000	1,000	..	610
Manockjee Petit's ...	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,175
Mazagon spinning Co	5,000	25	25	..	300
Naraijee Goculdas ...	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,535
National Spinning ...	600	1,000	1,000	..	550
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	5	..	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	915
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	900
Oriental ...	5,725	625	625	..	570
Parel S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	..	95
People of India S. & W. Company ...	1,000	250	250	..	192½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	100
Queen Spinning ...	800	1,000	1,000	..	790
Ripon ...	641	1,000	1,000	..	750
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,600
Sholapore Mills ...	672	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,375
Soonderdas ...	850	1,000	1,000	..	685
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld. ...	1,212	250	25	...	250
Victoria Mills. ...	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Western India S. & M. Company ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	710

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock ...	..	4103	..	..	4142
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	4100	..	..	4147

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Marie, 330 tons, Captain Guguen, sails to-day for Balasora in ballast.

THE steam-ship Inchmaree, 1,287 tons, Captain William Boutton, sailed yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

THE P and O steam-ship Bangalore, 1,309 tons Captain S Basen, sailed yesterday for China, &c. with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Serapis, 1,270 tons, Captain F North, sailed yesterday for Barcelona with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 168 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 24 deck passengers.

THE barque Glanpadaran, 1,081 tons, Capt H Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (17th Sept), with a cargo of 1,583 tons coal; she is consigned to Messrs Wolkart Brothers.

THE steam-ship Empress of India, 1,396 tons, Captain R G Warrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (16th Dec), with a general cargo and Mr F W Harrison as passenger; she is consigned to Dossa Keerpal.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Secundra, 1,091 tons, Captain C J Sharp, sailed yesterday for Coasts and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Oliver, Mr R H Elliott, Mr J Peifer and 89 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain E Warfolk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (6th Dec), with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steam-ship Fedele, Primaverse, 1,066 tons, Captain H P Shilston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, (29th Dec), with a cargo of timber and 3 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
6	Clan Murray (s)	Warfolk	Liverpool, Dec. 6.
	F. Primaverse (s).	Shilston	Moulmein, Dec. 25.
	E. of India (s) ...	Warrick	Calcutta, Dec. 16.
	Glanpadaran	Jones	Liverpool, Sept. 17.
	Bhownuggur (s) ..	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
6	I. M. S. Tenasserim	Wilson	Kurrachee.
	Serapis (s)	North	Barcelona.
	Inchmaree (s)	Boutton	Hull.
	Secundra (s)	Sharp	Coasts & Calcutta, China, &c.
	Bangalore (s)	Basen	China, &c.

The barque Marie, Guyren, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Balasora.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—Steamers Eden Hall, for Liverpool; Rosario, Hull; Empress of India, and Chanda, Coasts and Calcutta; Hesada, London; and Bhownuggur, Bhownuggur.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?
MR. LAZARUS' system is first to examine the eyes and establish the refractive correction, after which spectacles or eye-glasses can be made according to what is required. This system prevents the painful effects that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense. Spectacles and eye-glasses adapted by him being made not only to prescription but under his supervision.

Mr. Laurie, of the Great Northern Hotel, Allahabad, writes :—"Both my wife and I are much pleased with Mr. N. Lazarus' method of testing the sight, and can testify to the excellence of his glasses which we have been using with benefit for a considerable time."

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for Mofussil Residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel) Bombay. | 13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

DEHRA DUN, June 21st, 1885.
MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
GENTLEMEN,
A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.
Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
Lieut.-Colonel.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond-street, London,
and Rampart-row (above Soundy and Co.) Bombay.
Consultation hours—ten to six.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE, THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809

ANOTHER VICTORY!!!
London "Inventions Exhibition"
1885.
GOLD MEDAL
(The only firm of that name that obtained a Gold Medal.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianofortes arrives regularly at the end of every month.

Plain Square	Rs. 700
Sympathetic Square	,, 850
Boudoir or Concert Piano on three legs) ...	,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 33-0 per month for 24 months.	
Sympathetic Square	,, 38-0	,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs)...	,, 70-0	,, ,,
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.	

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona: 1, East St., Bombay: 43, Road Esplanade

NOTICE.

THE GUESTS invited to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR'S BALL at Malabar Point on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, are informed that the lower gate will be CLOSED, and all carriages will be required to take the UPPER ROAD by Walkeshwar on their way to Government House.

W. H. WILSON, Lt.-Col.,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BIRDWOOD—SHEPHARD—January 5, at Kaira, by the Rev. P. Bruce Horne, M.A., Captain W. S. Birdwood, Bombay S. C., to Evelyn Stuart, only daughter of G. F. Shephard, Bombay C. S.

DEATH.

MISQUITTA—January 6, at Matharpacady, Cecilia, the youngest daughter of the late Manoel Misquitta, Superintendent General Post Office, Bombay, and the beloved sister of Manoel Philip Misquitta, aged 21 years. Her remains will be carried for interment in the Church of N. S. das Victorias, Upper Mahim, at 4-30 p.m., to-day. Friends and relatives are kindly requested to attend.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MONTANARO—January 2, at Aurungabad, the wife of Lieutenant A. F. Montanaro, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

DEATH.

RADCLIFFE—November 21, at Leam Side, Leamington, Margaret Beatrice, third daughter of Lieutenant-General G T Radcliffe, Madras Army, aged 25 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1886.

THE Viceroy's speech at the Legislative Council on Monday was the fullest, as it was in some respects by far the most weighty, declaration which he has made since his arrival in India rather more than a year ago. The Council, if such a phrase can be used in regard to it, was sitting in committee of ways and means, and though the old constitutional formula that the "redress of grievances precedes supply" has no place in our political system, the Viceroy rightly deemed the occasion one on which the voting of a new tax should be preceded by a full statement of the political reasons which necessitated it. It was probably with a deliberate intention to avoid uttering a truism that the Viceroy stated that over the causes which led to the deficit for which new taxation was now asked the Financial Department had had no control. The Financial Department, we doubt not, has carefully fulfilled the obligation which rested upon it to ensure that the financial and economic aspect of the large military schemes which have been adopted this year should have due prominence given to them, and that the Government of India should be in no danger of forgetting that there is an important financial side even to questions which are primarily and appears to be almost exclusively military. It was with this in view, apparently, that the Viceroy gave prominence to the fact that the Financial Department had had no control over the *causa causans* in this matter. Finance depends upon policy all the world over, and Lord Dufferin appears to have been persuaded that the best way of defending his finance was to defend the policy of which it was the out-come. The attitude of the Viceroy was undoubtedly logical and consistent, inasmuch as there could be no greater objection to an increase of taxation than a questioning of its necessity. For the moment, at all events, his position is not likely to be assailed. The time may come when, looking back upon the events of the past year through a clearer atmosphere than that which immediately surrounds them, we may suspect that we were rash in our judgments and extravagant in our alarms, and that we should have contributed quite as much to our permanent strength if we had stood with a little more confidence within our own strong gates. But people who anticipate the judgment of to-morrow upon the politics of to-day proceed upon a judgment which awaits authentication, and such censors are not likely to give any serious trouble to the Government of India. Lord Dufferin's public acceptance of full responsibility for the measures that have been proposed, and his declaration that if the Government had done less in the recent crisis than they had done they would have deserved impeachment before Parliament, severely discourage criticism of the precautionary measures for which the revived income-tax is to help to provide ways and means. A statesman who bases his claim to confidence upon declarations so solemn as these has an advantage over the questioners of his policy which, for the time being, they are sure to recognize. But even the most solemn declarations of authority derive their ultimate sanction from experience, and the time may come when on an independent survey of the case it will be easier to question the necessity of this largely augmented expenditure than it is to-day.

The question has no immediate bearing upon the proposal to impose an income-tax. It needs to be kept in sight, however, against the time when the India Office, having found another tenant, it may be easier to persuade the authorities at home that with a strengthened frontier, and with strategic roads and railways increasing the mobility and the efficiency of our forces, there is less need for adding a million and a half to the cost of the army in India. Those, meantime, who have called loudly for even larger measures of frontier defence must not impatiently resent the action of the Government now that they are called upon to pay for the policy which they were so eager to endorse. The classes upon whom the new income-tax will mainly fall by no means distinguished themselves, as a whole, by the moderation of the counsels which they tendered to the Government in the time of emergency. They have, however, the consolation of knowing that they would have had to contribute much more than a five pie income-tax if all the excited solicitations to which the Government were subjected last year had been listened to. As it is, there are plain indications that the income-tax upon the scale proposed will not suffice for all the financial requirements which the new frontier policy imposes upon us. That the Government, even under the pressure of new necessities, will levy the tax upon a higher scale, is hardly likely. An income-tax equivalent to sixpence in the pound is greatly above the average levied in England since the Crimean war, and we question if, except under the pressure of war, the Government of India would look to an augmentation of the income-tax as a means of increasing their resources. Lord Dufferin's reference to the coming revision of the provincial contracts opens up a vista of serious embarrassment to local and provincial administration, as indeed promises of economy on a large scale usually do in India. We are even less economical in our economies than in our spendings, and there is always a danger lest we should be as extravagant in curtailing as in increasing our expenditure. It is difficult to shut out this consideration when a revision of the provincial contracts is spoken of as a means of improving the position of the imperial exchequer. We can only hope that in the arrangements thus foreshadowed nothing may be done which will hinder the development of the country and check the growth of the resources from which the means for strengthening the defences of India must be derived. A time seems to be at hand when it will be urgently necessary to recognize that the defence of India rests upon an economic and a financial as well as upon a military basis, and we may confidently look to Lord Dufferin to keep that truth seriously in view.

Lord Dufferin's references to Burma will go far to reconcile public opinion in India to the annexation of that country, though here again people will look to experience rather than to authority for the final justification of a policy concerning which it is certain that all the arguments have not been on one side. Our correspondent in Upper Burma has informed us that it is still understood there that the annexation proclaimed on New Year's day does not necessarily exclude the idea of a vassal king being set up at Mandalay, and it is noteworthy that Lord Dufferin's principal arguments in answer to the native press were directed to the proof not that full annexation is inevitable, but that it was no longer possible to put up with Theebaw. The "more regular administration" which Lord Dufferin hopes to elaborate after his visit to Mandalay at the end of this month seems to be foreshadowed in a telegram which we publish to-day. The division of Upper Burmah into twelve administrative districts promises to work well, provided they are under the effective general control of a vigilant central authority, and that within the area of each jurisdiction there are sufficient means for ensuring order. Meanwhile it is of no small importance to know, as our correspondent informs us, that in the country itself the opinion prevails that a mediatized prince would be able to restore at least the semblance of order long before it would be restored under the direct auspices of the British Government. Lord Dufferin's visit to Mandalay should enable him to arrive at a sound judgment upon this important point. The principal aspect of the question apparently has not escaped the notice of the Viceroy. Upper Burmah is naturally wealthy, but its finances have suffered under chronic deficit, and there seems small prospect of an early establishment of a financial equilibrium there. If the country should be administratively attached to Lower Burmah it will be tacked on to a province which much more than pays its way, and with which, to judge from the demands which have gone forth from Rangoon during the past few years, Lower Burmah ought not to object to be yoked in financial companionship. However, the work of first importance in regard to Burmah is the putting down of dacoity. The process is slow, and it is a disappointing thing that after such a rapid military success it should still be imposed upon us. But we have before now had to perform larger tasks of the same kind, and we have not set about it entirely unprovided with the lessons which experience will yield.

THE services which the Hon. Mr. Gibbs rendered to this country during a period of forty years were very appropriately commemorated at the inauguration in Calcutta a few days ago of a portrait of Mr. Gibbs which has been placed in the Town Hall of that city. Nothing could have been more accurately appreciative of Mr. Gibbs' work than the well-chosen eulogy which Dr. Hunter paid to it in unveiling the portrait. He dealt with Mr. Gibbs, not merely as an individual, but as the type of a class of civilians whose final distinction has been gained, not through favour or through fortune, or even through contact with happy opportunity, but through a patient and continuous pursuit of duty. He climbed the path of honour with patient steps, Dr. Hunter said :—"To him befell no brilliant chance of early or exceptional success." But those fourteen years which he spent in unconspicuous usefulness in the districts before being called to a post in the Presidency town were what the biographer of John Lawrence wisely calls "his day of detail." It was then that the foundations of his future success were laid patiently and solidly. The "solid foundation of faithful district work" is the phrase which Dr. Hunter has happily hit upon; it will serve not only to do justice to Mr. Gibbs, but to give new prominence to the truth that it is there that the best preparation for the larger operations and the heavier responsibilities of Indian administration is to be made. "He never held an office in the Secretariat," Dr. Hunter said, "either of the Bombay Government or of the Government of India, nor any one of those coveted appointments in the capital which bring an officer into notice early in his career." We do not know that it would be possible to pay a more solid tribute to a public man than that which is contained in this admirable analysis of the conditions under which Mr. Gibbs worked his way to eminence. Dr. Hunter spoke warmly of the high merits, personal and public, of the eminent Bombay Civilian, but there is no part of his eulogy which will not be heartily endorsed wherever Mr. Gibbs laboured in this country.

WHILE we are still awaiting the long delayed report of the Abkari Commission, there comes a complaint from two of the Talukas, in the Thana District, which seems to show how hard it is to close the book of grievances under the Abkari Law. The original grievance in this case related to the *bud dene*, a tax paid by the owners upon toddy trees growing on their own property, in compounds and elsewhere. The owners asked for a remission of the tax, and the Government were so far impressed with the justice of their prayer that they put on record the principle that, as the right to extract the juice of palm trees was now taxed under the Abkari Act, it should not be charged for in the *bud dene*. But they also put on record a principle for which it seems very difficult, without the help of arguments known only to those who framed the resolution, to find a rational basis. It appears to his Excellency, the resolution ran, the most judicious course to remit the *bud dene* wholly in all cases in which the rights in the tree vest in the occupant of the field in which it stands, "with the stipulation annexed, in exchange for this remission, that the occupant shall allow the tree to be tapped by anyone who is authorised by Government to do so. The concession is to extend to trees in compounds." It is not surprising that the *concessionaires* now loudly complain that no concession has been made to them, and that rather than part with the enjoyment of their trees in exchange for being relieved of the *bud dene* tax, they would rather go on paying the tax if thereby they could keep their trees. "When your petitioners," they now affirm in a letter to Government, "applied to Government to remit the *bud dene* they never expected that they would be deprived of their property altogether; and rather than lose their property they would, they solemnly declare hereby, go on paying the *bud dene* as before." It would be hazardous to pronounce on the right and wrong of what the Government themselves charactirise as this obscure subject, but it does seem, on the face of it, as though the Government had been giving the people a concession of a very left handed kind, and one which those to whom it was given find it exceedingly difficult to appreciate. "You shall have your property for nothing," the Government Resolution seems to say. "only someone else must have the enjoyment of it."

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

(FROM OUR HUNTING CORRESPONDENT.)

Few of those who turned up at the meet of the Foxhounds at the Rifle Butts at Bandora yesterday expected to get much of a run. The morning was cold, with a nasty east wind blowing, and it was generally predicted that there would be very little scent.

It was therefore an agreeable surprise to us all when the hounds got on the line of a Jack at the corner of the melon ground, near Santa Cruz, and gave us one of the best runs we have had this season. At the commencement we had to gallop over the usual rough ground; but after crossing the Andheri-Vehar road, got into beautiful country, right away to the Marole caves, where the hounds killed, after a very fast run of about half an hour, with only one or two trifling checks.

The next meet is at Andheri, for which, we believe, the park will start from Mahalaxmee.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

THE undermentioned gentlemen were present at the levée held by His Excellency the Governor at the Secretariat on Tuesday last :—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Adam, Hon F Forbes
Atkinson, Commander George, R N
Auchinleck, Surg-Genl G
Blasco[illegible], Mr Adolf, Vice-Consul of Spain
Boriadaile, Lieut-Col G W, R A
Bozoni, F, Italian Consul
Beville, Colonel
Bayley, Mr Justice
Birdwood, Mr Justice
Bishop of Bombay
Bonus, Col, R E
Campbell, Mr John McLeod
Carnegy, Major-General
Chapman, Lieut F
Cooper, Mr C F
Curjel, Harald, Danish Consul
Farnham, Mr B F
Farran, Mr Charles F
Follet, Henry, Consul de France
Grant, Mr John Hay
Grey, Rev Thomas H
Hart, Mr William Ellerker
Heathcote, Brig-Genl C T
Heinrichs, Mr Geo K
Hewlett, *Dy* Surgn-Gl, IMD
Jardine, Mr Justice
Latham, Hon F L
Macaulay, Mr W M
Macpherson, Mr C G W
Melvill, Hon Mr
Merewether, Col, R E
Meurin, SJ, Right Rev L
Mool, Henry
Newport, Lt-Col C P
Nugent, Mr, H O S
Ollivani, E C K
Ozanne, Mr E C
Oaireian, Col
Quadros, M R de, K C O C
Rawlins, Mr T W, B C S
Sassoon, Mr S D
Sexton, Col J M, B S C
Scott, Mr Justice
Sharpin, Rev F Lloyd
Steiner, Mr J
Smart, Colonel G J, R A
Stockinger, Mr F
Smyth, Lt-Col A E Hamilton
Trevor, Mr A C
Weddarburn, Sir W
Whately, Mr R
White, Col J H, R E
Willoughby, Brig-Genl, B S C
Wilson, Lt-Col William H, S C
Wordsworth, Mr William

NATIVES.

Agra Jungoo Shah
Dadabhai Naoroji, Hon
Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr
Gangadharrao Ganegal alias Raja Saheb, Chief of Miraj
H H Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah
H Mirza Abaas Khan, Consul for Persia
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir
Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Hon
Manockjee Cursetjee, Mr
Nanabhai Haridas Mr Justice
Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr
Rao Bahadoor Khanderao Wiswanath Rasto
Rao Bahadur Mahadev Wasudev Barve, C I E
Raghoonath Narrayen Khote, Mr
Risaldar Major Sirdar Bahadur Dhowkalsing, Native Aide C to H E the C-in-C
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Mr
Venayekraw Bhawoo Sanglekeer
Vinayek Wassoodeo, Mr

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Abbott, Lieut A E, G I P R Vol
Acworth, Mr H A, C S
Aitken, Mr E Hamilton
Albiani, Cav. Alessandro Consul
Ainton, Mr John S
Anderson, Mr Wm Cuthbert
Armstrong, Mr John
Arnott, Dr James
Avelcom, Surgn S J, 24th Bo I
Bainbridge, Surgn-Major G
Baird, Capt J P, B V R Corps
Bake, Mr G W
Baker, Surg-Richard, I M S
Baker, Mr Robert H
Barnett, Mr G A
Barrow, Mr H W
Barrow, Mr R P
Barton, Mr Louis
Basford, Mr T
Bashford, Mr T B St John
Batty, Mr Herbert
Bayly, Captain, DAQMG
Beaufort, Mr A F
Beaver, Major, R A
Bedford, Mr William
Beun, Mr Piercy
Bennett, Mr Thos Jewell, LL B V L
Bergl, Mr Louis
Best, Mr W J
Beyts, Mr C Ashby
Boyd, Colonel Julius M
Bromley, Mr Herbert
Brooks, Mr Julius G
Brooks, Mr Joshua
Bruce, Dy Surgeon-General
Brunton, Mr R P
Buckland, Mr Herb rt W
Bullock, Mr William
Byrne, Mr Charles B
Cahusac, Mr W F, 24th Regt N I
Calthrop, Mr E R
Campbell, Mr Robert S
Carnegy, Mr Charles G, E Y Regt
Carnegy, Mr Frederick W
Carrol, Mr Edward B
Cassell, Mr Xavier
Chalk, Mr Frank
Chambers, Mr Charles
Chambers, Mr Fred
Chope, Mr Herbert J
Christian, Mr Alfred James
Church, Mr W m
Clark, Mr A C
Clark, Mr Pickering
Clerke, Mr William
Cloete, Mr Evelyn, R A
Close, Surg-Maj C S, Med Staff
Collie, Surg M, I M S
Conder, Mr Henry
Conran, Capt, East Y Reg
Constable, Capt W V, R E
Cook,

TELEGRAMS.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF UPPER BURMAH.

MURDER OF EUROPEAN EMPLOYES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESP[illegible] RA[illegible]N. 6.

The Viceroy probably comes t[illegible] at the end of January. A scheme [illegible]tration, dividing Upper Burmah into tw[illegible]cts, has been prepared by Mr. Bernard. [illegible]robable that the present administration [illegible]ue till the arrival of the Viceroy at Mar[illegible]

Dacoity continues, but it is h[illegible]he new Burman police will be able to cl[illegible]

Two dacoits concerned in the [illegible]O'Meara have been captured and shot. [illegible]charge. The Woon escaped.

There was a dacoity yesterday [illegible]Twelve men were captured, who will pro[illegible]hot.

Dacoities are now increasing [illegible]Burmah, owing to the uncertainty as [illegible]able pro-tectorate or annexation. The l[illegible]ot seem to have been announced up cou[illegible]

Decisive measures are being [illegible]000 men and two guns have been [illegible] by different routes converging on [illegible]the rebel head-quarters.

General Prendergast reached [illegible]the 28th Dec. No opposition. It is said[illegible]-see Tahi commanded the Burmese troop[illegible]

The squadron of cavalry at[illegible]y is found to be most useful in the [illegible] the telegraph working party.

The expedition to Mo[illegible]helled the stockade and dislodged the e[illegible]

The correspondent of the [illegible]Mandalay says that General Prenderga[illegible]t he could not spare a single man for Ka[illegible]me and wa[illegible] was given to Norman, wh[illegible] reinforcements for Bhamo.

The Shoaygyeen civil a[illegible]authorities asked for reinforcements, as [illegible]d an attack. 800 men, 40 artillery and 6[illegible] yesterday afternoon, and should reach[illegible]e to-day.

Many slaves, chiefly fema[illegible]en released by Captain Eyre, the civil [illegible]gan.

Consequent on the uncer[illegible]r action the Burmese officials are report[illegible]id to act in concert with us.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL [illegible]ENT.)

[illegible]Y, JAN. 6.

Messrs. Walker, Georg[illegible]iy, and W. Grey, employes of the Bo[illegible]ah Trading Company, while going with[illegible]d men in the forest, were attacked by [illegible]t miles from Mandalay. The men fled[illegible]three named above were killed. It is [illegible]at they were proceeding to recover the[illegible]phants taken at Ningyan. There is a[illegible]nd Mandalay is regarded as unsafe. [illegible]are required. The Public Works Dept. [illegible]loyment and enable the people to [illegible]; otherwise things will become worse.

MADRAS

(FROM OUR OWN [illegible]DENT.)

[illegible]RAS, JAN. 6.

It is reported here th[illegible]y will not be sent to Ranipett, ahuma[illegible]gements for his reception there are now u[illegible]completion.

Colonel Smith, Cons[illegible]ineer to the Madras Government, is [illegible]eeling examining the railway there i[illegible] report to the Madras Government in c[illegible]th the proposed railway to Ootacamund.

SHIPPING [illegible]IES.

(FROM OUR OWN[illegible]DENTS.)

[illegible]RAS, JAN. 6

A Marine Court has[illegible]d to inquire into the circumstances that l[illegible] stranding of the Karamania and the Tang[illegible]lovelong.

[illegible]MBO, JAN. 6.

Judgment has been [illegible]ay regarding the lo[illegible] India. Captain[illegible]Breeze, certificate has been [illegible]ended for twelve[illegible]onths.

[REUTER'S T[illegible]LEGRAMS.]

THE RISING IN [illegible] THE SOUDAN.

WA[illegible]DY HALFA, JAN. 5.

The rebels have retired t[illegible]eyond Kaibar, and the British forces who have b[illegible]een in pursuit of them are now returning to Kosh[illegible]eh.

MR. FORSTER['S ILLNE[illegible]S.

LOND[illegible], JAN. 6.

The latest report respect[illegible]ing the condition of the Right Hon. W. E. Forste[illegible] states that he is improving.

REINFORCEMEN[illegible]TS F[illegible]NDIA.

The first draft of the [illegible]reinfo[illegible]nts of 10,000 men required by the In[illegible]dian[illegible]ment sailed yesterday for Bom[illegible]t transport Hankow.

SERVIA

[illegible]IA.

[illegible]HA, JAN. 5.

It has not yet been [illegible]rendezvous between the Servo-Bul[illegible] delegates is to take place.

STEAMER [illegible]S.

[illegible]OL, JAN. 5.

The Anchor Line ste[illegible]a arrived here this evening.

The P. and O. Co.'s s[illegible]UEZ, JAN. 5. from Bombay this mor[illegible], arrived here

The Clan Line steam[illegible]ntosh left here for Colombo, Madras[illegible]tta yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s [illegible]rino, homeward bound from Calcutta[illegible] Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.[illegible]zara, outward bound for Bombay, K[illegible] Malabar Coast, left here yesterday ev[illegible]

The Austro-Hunge[illegible]DEN, JAN. 6. Orion, from Trieste[illegible]S. N. Co.'s s.s. [illegible]r Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL [illegible]CIAL NEWS.

[illegible]NDON, JAN. 5.

The Liverpool Co[illegible] closed steady.

Surats steady.

The London Cott[illegible]been easier.

Good Fair Dholl[illegible]..... 4 3-16

The Manchester [illegible]n steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings [illegible]..... 5-1½

8½ do. [illegible]..... 6-2

40s. Mule Twist [illegible]..... 0 8½

Exchange on Indi[illegible]..... 1-0½

4 per cent. Rupee[illegible]..... 72

4½ ,, [illegible]..... 73

3 ,, Consol[illegible]..... 99½

3½ ,, Sterli[illegible]..... 99½

4½ ,, Frenc[illegible]..... 109

Bar Silver [illegible]..... 46½

TELEGRA[illegible] REPORT.

[illegible].)

STATE OF INTE[illegible]MUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* [illegible]rfect. *Via* Turkey, Intercepted.

CONTINENT OF EU[illegible]ersian, perfect. *Via* Turkey, Interrupte[illegible]perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest[illegible]*Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, [illegible]

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* P[illegible]*Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Peasang[illegible]Amoor, perfect.

THERM[illegible]READINGS.

TU[illegible], Jan. 5.

10 p.m. [illegible] 74

[illegible], Jan. 6.

6 a.m. [illegible] 72·0

10 a.m. [illegible] 77·6

2 p.m. [illegible] 84·3

4 p.m. [illegible] 84·8

We hear thi[illegible]ency Lord Reay has patronized Mr.[illegible]ita's enterprise at the Gaiety Theatre[illegible] box for the season. The season com[illegible]aturday the 9th, with Gilbert's Come[illegible]e of Truth," with every promise of a[illegible]e venture which Mr. Mehta has tak[illegible] The subscription list will be closed [illegible]

THE grand [illegible]t Delhi has been definitely fixed fo[illegible]e 19th instant.

THE Mahar[illegible]ir has arrived in Calcutta, and has t[illegible]is residence in a house in Chowringhee.

THE Punjab Volunteers will be represented at the Camp of Exercise by Lieutenant-Colonels A. Higgins, C.I.E., and James Walker.

MR. THOMAS COOK, of Messrs. T. Cook and Sons, Tourist Agents, has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and as soon as arrangements are completed, will give a moonlight *fête* at Calcutta, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the same purpose.

THE Manipur relief party arrived at Kendat on Christmas Day, after hard marching, and found Messrs. Morgan, Ruckstuhl, and Bretto safe. Up to that date, Colonel Johnstone was in ignorance as to whether the others who had gone to Mingin were safe or not, and so he resolved to wait at Kendat until the arrival of the troops from Mandalay.

THE Murree Brewery Company have very generously recognised the services rendered by their general manager, Mr. Whymper, by presenting him with a purse of one thousand guineas. Twelve years ago the company was believed to be insolvent, but Mr. Whymper succeeded in rescuing it from bankruptcy.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN is said to be the joint proprietor of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, which will make its first appearance next week.

SOME Todas from Ootacamund were induced to accompany a show company to America, some time ago. One of these has returned to the Nilgiris, and made a triumphal progress to his "mund" last week, accompanied by a band of music and a crowd of gaping natives. The travelled Toda acquired a remarkably good knowledge of English, and "it is amusing, says the Ootacamund paper, to behold the airs of importance he assumes on the strength of his voyage." "These," he said, indicating his tribesmen with a contemptuous gesture, "are jungle men. You must not suppose that they have any affinity to me. I'm an American!" The Americanised Toda has evidently little of the pride of ancestry.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman*, there are at present several proposals with regard to the railways of Eastern and Northern Bengal under consideration. One of the most feasible of the proposals is, that the Rothschild Syndicate shall be allowed to take over the Eastern and Northern Bengal Railways, "It is notorious" says the Calcutta paper "that the Central Bengal Railway has turned out badly for the Syndicate, and the capitalists in India who complained at first that the undertaking was not thrown open to private enterprise in India have now good reason to congratulate themselves upon what they fancied at the time to be their bad fortune. The estimates of traffic upon which the scheme was based are known to have been over-drawn, and it would be satisfactory, for the credit of public works in India, if an arrangement could be come to by which, with due regard to the public interests, the Syndicate would be saved from serious loss. An alternative proposal to that referred to is that the working of the Central Bengal should be made over to the management of the Eastern Bengal. There is no occasion to discuss the merits of such a proposal until the arrangements have advanced a stage further. Meantime it would be interesting to know how a reorganization of the railway system to the north of the Hughli will affect the plans of the East Indian Railway."

A CALCUTTA paper seems to think that now that annexation has been proclaimed, something like a mob to Mandalay may be looked for, and it suggests that it would be possible to exercise a mild control over any possible incursion, by adopting for a time a system of passport. "It would be possible thus" it says "to prevent a gathering of English waifs and adventurers at Mandalay, such as is only too likely to be drawn thither by the fabled wealth of Burma, and by the speculative chances of the situation. The door ought to be closed upon the loafer, and no one should be allowed to enter the country, upon the mere hope of obtaining employment. There will be a demand for servants to be employed under Government, and by private firms, and the service will doubtless attract volunteers from all parts of India, but the condition of the country renders it desirable that men with neither calling nor capital should be prevented from crossing the border. The necessity for this is all the more apparent, when the expense of living in Upper Burma is considered. Prices run very high even in Lower Burma, where official salaries are about 25 per cent. higher than in any part of India; and in Upper Burma, which is so largely dependent upon outside supplies, living will be still more expensive. It will save much personal distress and much trouble to the Government if some regulations are framed on the understanding that, for the present at least, Upper Burma is not a poor man's country."

THE mango-fly and the rice-bug have long vexed the soul of the ryot and destroyed his crops, but recently they have developed such an amount of aggressiveness and audacity that the Secretary of State himself has been roused to declare war against them. Mr. Balfour, the author of the articles on "Insects in the Cyclopædia of India," Miss Ormerod, consulting entomologist to the agricultural Society of England, the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, have all taken part in the preliminary correspondence, and as soon as the necessary details can be collected and published, the crop, timber, or fruit-growers of India will be furnished with plain and comprehensive accounts of the history and habits of the common insect pests of India.

LIEUTENANT VISCOUNT CLANDEBOYE, of the 3rd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, has been appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Viceroy. Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine, and Major W. Lock, of the General List Infantry, have been appointed Honorary Aides-de-Camp; and Deputy Surgeon-General J. B. C. Reade, of the Medical Staff, and Surgeon-Major B. Franklin, of the Indian Medical Service, have been appointed Honorary Surgeons.

IT is marvellous how the sun begins to shine upon an estate, so soon as it goes into the market. Some time ago Lord Aylesbury, in a speech to his tenantry, dwelt most gloomily on his position as a landlord. Yet it appears, by the "preliminary announcement" of the sale of his Yorkshire property, that it is in a most satisfactory condition—viz., "it is worthy of note, that all the farms on this extensive estate are let, and that even in the present depressed state of agriculture, there is a demand for any that may become vacant. The outgoings are very moderate; the total tithes (on an estate of 10,004 acres) amounting to only 272, and the land tax, which is nominal, is paid by the tenants."

A LETTER from Madrid says:—"The deepest mourner of any, since Alphonso's death, has been Ugly, his Skye terrier. The poor animal howled to be allowed to go with him to El Pardo, but was not allowed. She got there notwithstanding, but how nobody knows. When the King was dead she was found lying under his bed in a state of the deepest depression. Ugly certainly knew that she had lost her royal master. Ever since that loss she has been altogether without food, and to prevent her dying from inanition milk and soup have to be forced down her throat. The Queen was greatly distressed at having to allow the poor little dog to be turned out of the mortuary chamber when the religious ceremonies were taking place."

AT the present time a very great strain is being put upon the resources of the Jewish Board of Guardians, through the influx of Jews into London, who have been expelled from Germany. There are, it appears, deserving and industrious artisans, who have been driven into exile simply because they were not born in Germany. The number of these poor people arriving in London is daily increasing. What adds to the difficulty with which the Jewish Board of Guardians has to cope is the arrival recently of a number of Jews from Roumania and Russia, those from the former country having been expelled by virtue of a discretionary law voted in 1881 by the Roumanian Chambers, and intended to be applied to vagrants who had no home and who did no work. It may be added that 95 per cent. of the Jews relieved at the Jewish workhouse in Devonshire-square are foreigners. These people cannot get employment, as the industries to which they belong are already overweighted.

FROM Belgium comes a story anent the Queen of the Belgians' fondness for opera leading her into employing a telephone connecting the Palace with the Opera-house, by which she was enabled to enjoy the performance, when unable to be present. Like many other devoted playgoers, she was not satisfied with this alone, and wished to investigate the mysteries of a rehearsal. Her whim was gratified, and one day, unknown to the performers, the telephone was attached, and her Majesty placed herself at the other end. But not for long. The ladies of her suite observed her suddenly drop the ear piece in an agitated manner, and feared she was ill; but it turned out that she had only heard the manager, who was superintending the rehearsal, express himself to some of the chorus, in a manner more forcible than polite. It is pleasing to hear that since then the rehearsals are conducted in a manner compatible with a Queen for an audience.

"THE policy of inaction which the Liberal leaders have decided to pursue in the early part of the coming Session" writes the *World*, "has been forced on Hawarden by Highbury. Mr. Gladstone was for immediate attack. He holds that, as England and Scotland have given a decisive verdict against the Tories, the government of the country ought to be in Liberal hands, and he would at once have challenged the position of the Ministry. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir C. Dilke have ordered it otherwise. They did not want to see a Liberal Government in power, subject to constant attack and worry by the combined forces of Tories and Parnellites, and incapable of carrying any great measure. It is no secret that Mr. Gladstone is disappointed at the action of his late colleagues. He is anxious to return to power, not merely for the opportunities it would give him, but because it would be a practical endorsement of the verdict of approval, which he claims to have received from the country. A third premiership would be nearly as historical as a seventh consulship. It is true that the late Lord Derby was three times Prime Minister; but on each occasion his tenure of office was brief and humiliating. A third Premiership for Mr. Gladstone would mark his career, as distinguished above all his predecessors."

MR. CHILDERS was an unsuccessful candidate at the general election, but he was a true prophet of the result, as the following letter shows:—"Barbon, Kirkdale, Lonsdale, Aug. 22, 1885.—My dear———,—You ask me what I anticipate as the outcome of thegeneral election. I believe that Scotland and Wales will return about the same number of Conservatives as now; that in Ireland the Parnellites will gain largely at our expense, and slightly at the expense of the Conservatives; that in England Lancashire will be Conservative, and Yorkshire and the other northern counties Liberal; that in the east and south-west we shall also gain largely, and slightly in the midland counties. The Conservatives, on the other hand, will, I expect, gain a good deal in the metropolis and its neighbourhood. I estimate the aggregate result roughly—Liberals, 330; Conservatives, 250; Parnellites, 90. This is a much less sanguine estimate than that of many leading Liberals, but I believe that I shall not be much out.—Yours, &c., Hugh C. E. Childers."

M. ERNEST RENAN has applied to the Empress Eugénie for permission to publish selections from a large number of letters written by the late Emperor of the French to his foster-sister, Madame Cornu. The publication would be in fulfilment of directions to M. Renan, contained in the will of Madame Cornu, who died some 12 years ago; but before engaging upon the work M. Renan deems it necessary to obtain the permission of the Empress, as he considers the letters to be her literary property, although the actual manuscripts belonged to Madame Cornu. These letters are remarkably interesting, being of an essentially intimate character. For the most part they are of the time of the Ham captivity. In the opinion of M. Renan, these letters give a new and better insight into the character of Louis Napoleon, as they were written without any idea that the world would ever hear of them, and to a lady of high character for whom he had an affectionate regard. Politics do not occupy a prominent place in them, and they give no indication of being from the hand of an aspirant to the throne of France. One would rather infer that the writer belonged to the Opposition of that time, and that his principles were ultra-Liberal. After the Emperor came to the throne the intimacy with his foster-sister was continued, but she refused a pension, preferring to live in a homely way with her husband, a painter, near the Invalides. M. Ernest Renan proposes to publish the letters, in remembrance of the friendly relations that subsisted between himself and the Emperor.

WHATEVER else history may have to write of the Parliament that will meet next January, it is certainly the largest legislative assembly in the world. In France, with an electorate of more than ten millions, the Chamber of Deputies consists of 557 members. In Germany, with an electorate of upwards of nine millions, the Reichstag consists of 397 members. In the United States, with an electorate exceeding eight millions, the House of Representatives consists of 325 members. The electorate in England, with the additions made by the Franchise Bill, does not exceed five millions, and we are to have 670 members. Italy, which stands pretty well up the list in Continental nations, has 503 deputies in its Chamber, and Spain has a Congress of 431. Before the union with Scotland, England got along moderately well with 513 members; forty-five were added for Scotland; and when at the union with Ireland, at the beginning of this century, 100 members were added for that country, we had the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with 658 members. It is, however, many years since the roll of Parliament touched that number. Disfranchisement had considerably reduced it. When the House of Commons was dissolved it consisted of 652 members; hence the increase upon the assembling of the New Parliament will be, not twelve, but eighteen.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT G. L. H. SANDERS, 1st South Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 42nd Assam Light Infantry.

THE senior Lieutenant of the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, Lieutenant D'Arcy R. Chapman, is retiring from the service.

COLONEL E. VENOUR, Infantry, Commandant of the 5th Bengal Light Infantry, has been granted leave on medical certificate to the 15th February next.

COLONEL R. D. CAMPBELL, 30th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to the temporary command of the Peshawar District, *vice* Brigadier General F. B. Norman, proceeded on service.

LIEUTENANT THE HON'BLE W. M. EDEN, 2nd Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment, has been granted nine months' leave to England on urgent private affairs.

MAJOR J. A. BOURDILLON, of the Mounted Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, proceeded to Delhi on the 29th December, under telegraphic instructions from Head quarters. Major Bourdillon will most likely be employed in some staff capacity, having had the honor of being present at the Easter Review of Volunteers at Portsmouth two years ago.

THE parade of the Calcutta Volunteers at the proclamation parade elicited praise from the officer in command of the troops in garrison, Colonel M. C. Nair. The Naval Volunteer Artillery, A Battery, fired the Imperial salute from the ramparts of Fort William. The Mounted Company was strongly represented, and marched from parade to Barrackpore for the practice of barrack duties, under the command of Lieutenant J. F. McNair. The Volunteer Rifles, including a company of the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteers from Sealdah, formed four double companies of about 25 files, and did so well that the officer commanding followed them to their own private parade to tell them so, and to wish them a happy new year.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. F. VESEY, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Regiment, has been granted leave for 12 months, on urgent private affairs.

MAJOR W. M. MESHAM, Wing Commander, 16th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency District, *vice* Captain Schalch, proceeded to Burmah.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. A. WILSON, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, has been granted 12 months' leave, on medical certificate.

THE two officers deputed from the Volunteer force of the N. W. P. and Oudh to be present at the Delhi manœuvres are Lieutenant-Colonel A. Lawrence, of the Agra, and Lieutenant-Colonel Charsley Thomas, of the Oudh Rifles.

THE whole of the Southern Force (Camp of Exercise) was to the north of Delhi on Jan. 3. The army marched in two columns from Gurgaon on the 1st instant. The right column, under General Sir C. M. MacGregor, consisted of the whole of the 1st Division, with the Cavalry and Artillery of the 2nd Division. The left column, under General C. J. East, marched *viâ* Nangal Ria, being the Infantry and Mountain Battery of the 2nd Division. The force advances on the 4th. The whole equipment is good, and the men are in splendid order.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Majors Alexander and Knight of the Seaforth Highlanders, and Captains Ranken and Hotham of the Scottish Rifles. Captain Blunt, Royal Engineers, has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency. Surgeon-Major W. Taylor, of the Medical Staff, has beeen appointed Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief. Lieutenant Burne, of the Scottish Rifles, has been appointed to the 2nd Punjab Infantry as a Staff Corps probationer. Captains Wilson and Browne have been promoted to be Squadron Commanders in the 12th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenant Rawlins to be permanent Squadron Officer in the same regiment.

THE subject of the rate of payment to be made by Native Silladar Cavalry on field service, when their horses are foraged by the Commissariat Department, having been under consideration of late, it has been decided (I) that the charge for grain and forage shall be four annas a day for each horse (including grass-cutter's pony or share of pony) for all ranks, when on field service, not beyond sea, and rationed by the Commissariat Department; (II) that grass-cutters will only be allowed free rations when they are granted to the troops; (III) that warm clothing should be supplied to grass-cutters by their employers, not by the State, and (IV) that the employment of the grass-cutters by the Commissariat Department in procuring forage will be governed according to the exigencies of each particular case, under the orders of the General Officer in command.

THE Secretary of State for India has intimated that it has been agreed with the War Office that the whole of the service of warrant and non-commissioned officers of departments and on staff employ in India shall be taken into account in assessing the Indian and British shares of the pensions, provided that when there are different rates of pensions under British and Indian regulations, the Government which allows the higher rate shall bear the whole of the difference. This arrangement takes effect from the 1st April, 1883, service in the expeditions to China, Abyssinia, the Mediterranean, &c., being reckoned as service out of India. The principle of the system now introduced is equitable alike to the Imperial and Indian Government.

ONE of the last official acts of Sir Donald Stewart, before leaving India, was to pass an order confirming the finding of the sentence of the court-martial on Honorary Major J. N. Tew, of the Army Pay Department. The prisoner was sentenced to be dismissed, but was at the same time recommended to mercy on four separate pleas, regarding which the late Commander-in-Chief observes:—"Whatever the validity of those pleas may be, they do not, in my judgment, justify a condonation of the frauds of which the Court has found the prisoner guilty; and it is not, therefore, in my power to accede to the recommendation of the Court. The Court irregularly entered in the sentence reasons for not having sentenced the prisoner to make good the deficient cash, those reasons being in the nature of a censure. The first of the grounds recorded in the recommendation to mercy is also in the nature of a censure upon the Commanding Officer of the prisoner, and upon the Department of Military Accounts, and should have been omitted. The question as to the facilities given for the commission of the offences by the neglect of other parties was not for the Court to consider and censure, it having nothing to do with the question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. The most that the Court could properly have done, would have been to report its views in a separate letter to the confirming authority."

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present Dr. Cook, chairman, Mr. R. N. Khote, the Hon. Dadabhai Nowrojee, Major Portman, Captain Morland, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Dr. Peterson, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Colonel Merewether, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, and Mr. M. N. Banajee.

AUDIT BY THE TOWN COUNCIL.

The meeting further considered the question of the audit by the Town Council, together with the legal opinion on the subject.

Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, in reply to a communication, said that they found by a statement furnished to them by the secretary, that shortly after the Council came into existence, a sub-committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements under sections 29 and 30 of the Act, and that this sub-committee by their report, dated the 17th September, 1873, recommended "that a sub-committee of the Town Council be appointed for Finance and Audit. This sub-committee to conduct the weekly audit under section 30, and to make any arrangements which may be necessary with the solicitors appointed by the Corporation." These recommendations were adopted and a finance and audit committee was appointed by the Town Council and had, the solicitors understood, been since appointed annually. It would appear therefore that the Town Council had purported to delegate to the sub-committee the duty imposed on them by section 30 "to conduct a weekly audit of the Municipal receipts and disbursements," whereas they had power to do this was, under existing circumstances, perhaps a question of no great importance, inasmuch as the weekly audit had apparently (so far as it can be conducted by the Town Council at all), been conducted quite as much by the solicitors as an entire body, as by the finance and audit sub-committee; it was, however, noticeable that though section 23 enabled the Town Council to delegate to the sub-committees all or any of the powers vested in them, it did not purport to enable them to delegate their duties, unless, indeed the latter were to be understood, as necessarily included in or implied by the former. The practice which had, the solicitors understood, been followed ever since 1873 had been for the Secretary of the Town Council to daily audit the Municipal receipts and disbursements on behalf of the Town Council, and that he had done with the knowledge and by the desire of the Town Council though, apparently, there had been no formal resolution purporting to assign that duty to him. Further, instances where the Secretary had felt any doubt as to any disbursement being covered by a regular budget sanction, he had, under the standing orders of the Council, withheld his signature and drawn the Municipal Commissioner's attention to the matter, which had thereupon been placed before the Council for express sanction or orders. The Secretary, no doubt did efficiently and thoroughly audit the receipts and disbursements, but the Town Council could not, Messrs. Crawford and Buckland thought, relieve themselves of their responsibility except by exercising such general supervision and check as may be reasonably sufficient to satisfy themselves.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Sayani, seconded by Dr. Peterson, that the Council was of opinion that three members of the Town Council should be selected in alphabetic rotation to conduct the weekly audit required under section 30 of the Act for each month in the year.

THE NEW BRIDGE AT BYCULLA.

In reply to Dr. Peterson the Municipal Commissioner said that correspondence had passed on the subject on account of one or two matters in dispute. He was going to have an interview with the Agent that evening, and he hoped that the bridge would be opened to traffic to-morrow morning.

Mr. Khote said he was glad that notice was drawn to this subject. Very often, after he had driven up to the foot of the bridge, he was told that there was no thoroughfare, and that he should go back to take another road.

The Council then adjourned.

THE COINING CASE.

THE case in which Jalla Veejanund, a wealthy goldsmith, is charged before Mr. Cooper by Superintendent Brewin with having in his possession instruments for the purpose of counterfeiting coin, was called on at the Fort Police Court yesterday.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Macfarlane defended the accused.

Mr. Macfarlane applied for the release of his client on bail. He urged that although the offence with which he was charged was a non-bailable one, he, Mr. Macfarlane, thought his worship could admit the accused to bail. The case was likely to be a long one, and the investigation would take some time. As far as he was concerned in the case he thought it possible that it would be committed to the sessions, and he thought the prosecution would be benefited in no way by having the prisoner locked up in jail. On the other hand, they would gain very much by his being at large, for he would probably help the police in their inquiries. The coins which his client was charged with having in his possession were coins not in use in any place in India.

His worship remarked that it was not necessary under the section.

Mr. Macfarlane said he knew that one of the coins was in use in Turkey and the other in Russia. His worship knew from his long judicial experience that large numbers of ornaments worn by ladies and children in this country were made of coins. He thought that neither a magistrate nor jury would find a man guilty unless they could in some way come to the conclusion that the accused person has some guilty intention or a guilty knowledge, and in this case the prosecution has not attempted to do so. It was under these circumstances that he asked bail for his client.

His worship thought, from Mr. Macfarlane's own statement, that the prosecution would be able to make out a *prima facie* case, and that he had no power to do so.

Mr. Little mentioned a case in the XI vol., Bombay High Court Reports, 1874, page 173, which was an appeal from a conviction for counterfeiting coin in which the judges held that the test of whether a particular piece of metal was money or not (supposing it genuine) was the possibility of taking it into the market and obtaining goods of any kind in exchange for it. In this case a telegram had been despatched to Constantinople to the Turkish Minister, and there appeared to be some mistake, as an answer had been received stating that the coin referred to was worth 19 piastres, but was no longer current. This appeared to be wrong, and their telegram had been sent to Constantinople. Mr. Little said he thought it was only fair to mention this fact, and under the circumstances his worship thought fit to allow the prisoner out on bail if he would not object.

Mr. Macfarlane said he was prepared to give substantial bail.

The accused was allowed out on his own bond for Rs. 10,000 and two sureties for Rs. 5,000 each.

Mr. Little said he would offer no evidence at present, and the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

THE UNVEILING OF THE PORTRAIT OF MR. GIBBS, C.S.I., IN THE TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA.

THE portrait of the Hon. James Gibbs, C.S.I., raised by public subscription, was unveiled on Saturday, the 2nd Jan., in the Town Hall, Calcutta, in the presence of a large audience. The list of subscribers, which was read out by the Secretary, was a long one; and included the names of leading members of the commercial and native Communities, headed respectively by Mr. Moore and other merchants, and by the Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I. Subscriptions had also been received from out-provinces, including Madras. The Bombay Presidency was represented at the Town Hall by General Hancock and the Hon. the Rao Saheb Mandlik. A meeting of the Supreme Council at the same hour at Government House unfortunately precluded Mr. Gibbs' late colleagues from attending, but letters were received from Sir Steuart Bayley, and others. On the motion of Dr. Sarcar, the Hon. W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., was voted into the chair, and requested by the Committee to unveil the portrait. On the fall of the curtain, the audience welcomed the new picture with a cheer. The likeness is a good one; and the general tone of the painting is pleasing and subdued.

Mr. Hunter said:—Gentlemen, I have been asked, on behalf of the Committee, to say a few words regarding the career of the distinguished public servant, in whose honour we are here assembled. We must all feel, however, that any lengthy eulogy or panegyric would ill suit the modesty of character and the quiet benevolence which characterised his whole life. Throughout a period of close on forty years, Mr. James Gibbs rendered solid services to India in many important posts. He was one of those typical Indian Civilians who, while conscientiously discharging every duty assigned to them by Government, also find time to study the country and to sympathise with the people. In each one of the great Provinces in which his lot was cast, in Bombay, in Sind, in the Deccan, in Calcutta, and in the Punjab, we see him striving to understand the wants and the aspirations of the races around him, aiding their efforts at progress, and entering earnestly but unostentatiously into all good movements going on among them. For the able services which he rendered to the State, the State did not stint its emoluments and rewards. For the not less valuable unpaid services which he rendered to the public, the public has but its gratitude. And it is in grateful remembrance of his long life of public usefulness that the representatives of many classes, European and Native, have to-day placed his portrait among the soldiers, statesmen, and philanthropists, whose effigies adorn the Town Hall (cheers). In looking round the illustrious company of bye-gone Englishmen whom Calcutta has selected for this honour, one cannot help feeling how many and how varied are the paths to distinction in India. Some through the fiery ordeal of battle passed straight to fame. To others have fallen rare opportunities of quickly achieving administrative greatness. But far the larger number are men who by long and faithful service, have won the public confidence and esteem (cheers). Mr. James Gibbs is one of those who thus climbed to honour with patient steps. To him befell no brilliant chance of early or exceptional success. He spent fourteen years in unconspicuous usefulness in the Districts before being called to his first post, a temporary one, in the Presidency Town of his Province. Twice that period, or twenty-eight years, had elapsed before his substantive appointment to the Bombay Council; and thirty-four years before his elevation to the Supreme Council here. He never held an office in the Secretariat, either of the Bombay Government or of the Government of India, nor any one of those coveted appointments in the capital, which lead to honour and dignity in his career. On the other hand, he passed with credit through every grade in the judicial service in the Bombay districts and Sind. The success of his later years was built upon his solid record of faithful District work. In selecting Mr. Gibbs for the honour of a place in the Calcutta Town Hall, you are, therefore, paying homage to that large class of public servants in the Districts throughout India, to whom come few opportunities for conspicuous success, but on whose strong and patient shoulders rests the burden of Indian administration (cheers). From the time when Mr. Gibbs entered the service in 1846, to the day that he quitted India in 1885, he devoted his leisure as he could obtain from his official duties, to the education and advancement of the people. In his early years he was known as the friend of the best and most intelligent classes of the native community, in each successive District to which he was sent. In mature life he exercised as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, an important and enduring influence upon education throughout the whole Presidency. The unpaid office of Vice-Chancellor was at that time a most onerous one in Bombay, and during seven years Mr. Gibbs discharged its numerous and delicate duties in addition to his own work. He never missed a meeting, and often travelled in the hot weather from Puna to Bombay and back for the sole purpose of attending one. As a member of the Viceroy's Council, at the close of his career, Mr. Gibbs rendered even still greater services to popular instruction. His long practical experience was of the highest value to Lord Ripon in the constitution and conduct of the Education Commission. I may, perhaps, be permitted, from personal experience (cheers), to add that during the protracted labours of that Commission, every member of it found in Mr. Gibbs a most wise counsellor and an unfailing friend. Mr. Gibbs was, however, not merely a benevolent and successful Administrator. He was also a scholar of wide attainments, and a writer of no small literary power. It was by an official Report on the Administration of Sind, drawn up in the regular course of his duty, that Mr. Gibbs, then a young civilian of nine years' standing, first attracted the notice and earned the thanks of the Government. That Report gave a sketch of the judicial system in Sind under the late Talpur Rulers, and of the reforms which had been effected since the British annexation. Its lucidity, conciseness, and fulness of knowledge well merited the commendatory Resolution of Government at the time. It continues to this day a model of what such a Report should be, and the standard authority for the critical transition stage in the history of the province. Wherever Mr. Gibbs went he collected the coins of the native dynasties, and the traditional lore of the native races. His numismatic and other contributions won for him the esteem of the Bombay Asiatic Society. Its members elected him their Vice-President, and eventually as their President; and the period during which he held this high office is one of the most fruitful in its annals. During his five years in the Viceroy's Council, he took, in addition to his current work as a member of the Supreme Government, a personal and fostering charge of all the Departments of the Government designed to increase our knowledge of the country, its history, its resources, and its people. The Archæological Survey of India received from him steady public support, and much valuable private guidance. The Statistical Survey was not less deeply indebted to him. And I here gratefully acknowledge, not only the stores of local information which he was ever ready to impart, but also his generous aid in matter of the driest detail, such as the revision of the proofs of the Bombay articles for the *Imperial Gazetteer*, (cheers). He had a most genial and delightful manner in bringing forth the stores of his capacious memory. No seeker after knowledge ever went to him for help, and came empty away.

It only remains, gentlemen, for us to wish to Mr. Gibbs many years of honour and happiness in the retirement which he has so well earned. From Bombay, where he was best known, he carried home many striking testimonials of the public goodwill. The special proceedings of the Bombay University, and of the Bombay Asiatic Society; native and other entertainments in his honour; Freemason's farewells; Gibbs' memorials, Gibbs' prizes, and a Gibbs' library; expressed the sense which those who were associated with him through life had formed of his character. To his own service in every Province he set an example of that rectitude of purpose, that fidelity in work, and that sympathy with the people, on which the successful administration of India assuredly depend. To the natives at large, he has left behind the recollection of an Englishman, who, during forty years, proved himself quietly and unostentatiously, but most steadfastly and sincerely, their friend (loud cheers).

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

RENDITION OF GWALIOR FORT.

WE publish below an instalment of an interesting and important minute by the late Lord Mayo on the subject of the rendition of Gwalior written in August 1871:—

The following is a brief history, according to the information in the papers submitted to me, of the Gwalior fort and army as connected with the present Maharaja Scindiah.

After the war of 1843, which was brought about chiefly by the inability of the Gwalior durbar to control its army, the British Government concluded a treaty, by which it was agreed that territory yielding 18 lakhs a year should be ceded to the British for the maintenance of a contingent force, and that Scindiah's army should on no account exceed 9,000 men.

Scindiah was a minor when this tre

unknown course which would be fraught with risk and anxiety to him.

"But his pride would forbid his admitting this, except to the extent of making it the ground on which to demand the power to increase his army for the due maintenance of order in his territory. And if this were conceded to him, I have no doubt that he would run all risks to obtain the independence of which he considers himself deprived by the existing arrangements.'

"While Colonel Meade had no doubt that the presence of European troops at Morar exercises a beneficial effect, so far as securing the tranquility of the surrounding country is concerned, yet he thought that the climate of Morar, which had proved so fatal to the British soldier, pointed to a possible necessity for a reconsideration of the question whether European troops should be cantoned there, and General Chamberlain, who was then in command of the garrison, was afraid that any increase in the number of troops would probably aggravate the unhealthiness that had hitherto prevailed.

"Colonel Meade was afraid that disturbances would ensue should the European troops be withdrawn, but Colonel (now General) Daly did not share in this apprehension, but considered that the habits of order and obedience to authority had become too strong to be easily uprooted. Colonel Meade quite acquiesced in this view, so far as the state of public feeling in Gwalior at the time was concerned. His fear was, in the event of any period of misrule and oppression, advantage might be taken of the absence of European troops. Colonel Meade touched upon the possibility of a branch line of railway to Morar affecting the question of maintaining a garrison there, but he pointed out that, by our treaty obligations with Scindiah, we are obliged to keep up a subsidiary force 'within the Gwalior territories' for the security of the districts in that quarter, the expense of which shall not be less than 16 lakhs per annum. He did not think, however, that there would be any difficulty in arranging for a modification of this clause.

"Colonel Meade said that General Daly concurred generally in the views above set forth.

"In the demi-official letter, with which Colonel Meade submitted the foregoing memorandum to the Viceroy, he said, with regard to the question of the risks to be feared from the retention of the chief portion of the Gwalior army at the capital, that it had always appeared to him that such risks were prospective rather than present, though there were obvious reasons for putting an end, if possible, to so unsatisfactory a state of things as the permanent location in the Lushkur of so large a force, wholly without employment, within an hour's march of our Morar cantonment. So long as the existing restrictions in the extent of Scindiah's military force continued in force, Colonel Meade saw nothing to fear; but, in the event of those being abrogated, and in being left free to re-constitute Gwalior as a military power, the case, Colonel Meade said, might be different, for the Maharaja is not wanting in ambition, but he is far too astute not to understand clearly his present position and the limits which he cannot overstep."

Nothing further occurred in the matter till the latter end of 1880 when Scindiah visited Calcutta and had an interview with me. The grievances partially expressed by the Maharaja at that conference were summarised by Colonel Meade as follows:—

"Colonel Meade set forth three grounds of discontent on the part of the Maharaja, viz.:—

"'1st, the enforced distribution of his army under the arrangement agreed to by him, as reported in my letter, No. 655—1703, dated 15th March 1867, by which he is debarred from keeping the whole, or such portion of it as he pleases, at the capital for the indulgence of his taste for parades;

"'2nd, the continued occupation of the fortress of Gwalior by the British troops; and

"'3rd, the permanent occupation of the cantonment of Morar by a large British garrison, to which he ascribes the necessity for that of the fortress, while to its neighbourhood he considers the pressure to have been due put on him in March 1867 for the distribution of his army.'"

He stated that to these must be added—

"A normal feeling of dissatisfaction, on His Highness's part, at the arrangements made by the treaty of 1844, which placed restrictions on the amount of force thencetorth to be maintained by the Gwalior State, and took from the Durbar districts valued at 18 lakhs for the maintenance of a contingent over which the Chief could exercise no authority.

"He did not enter at length into this latter subject, but said that the Maharaja had all along entertained expectation that, for his services during the Mutiny, the restriction placed upon him by the treaty of 1844 would be, to a great extent, removed, and that, although these hopes were dispelled by the treaty of 12th December, 1860, the Maharaja still chafes at the dependent position decreed to the Gwalior State.

At the interview in Calcutta in 1869, the Maharaja alluded specially to the orders of 1867 making certain restrictions on the distribution of his army. Colonel Meade said in reference thereto—

"That the Maharaja has never become reconciled to the breaking up of his army from under his own eye at the capital, but had continued to entertain the hope that, sooner or later, the objections to his indulgence of his wishes in this respect would be removed or waived, and that he would be left free to act in it as he pleased.

"Latterly he has been led to regard the pressure put upon him in the above respect as being unwarrantable and not justifiable under the treaties in force; but his habits of respect for the authority of the British Government have prevented his putting forth his view in a prominent form. Still he regards his rights in the matter so strongly that I understand he is not disposed to give any assurance, or to enter into any general engagement regarding the future disposition of his force, in the event of such being required of him as the condition on which Government might agree to leave the question in future wholly in his hands."

The Maharaja reiterated his wishes as to the relaxation of the orders above alluded to, regarding the distribution of his army, at a second interview with me at Agra on the 29th October 1870.

The matter was subsequently discussed in Council, and a despatch was drafted acceding, in some measure, to the Maharaja's wishes.

Before this despatch was issued, however, the draft of it was sent to the Commander-in-Chief, as Member of Council, that His Excellency might have an opportunity of expressing his views upon it.

"This Lord Napier did on the 21st of March, having in the interim, paid a visit to Gwalior, so that he might seek there for some reason for setting aside the conviction which has always been in his mind that the concession proposed was not an advisable one.

"His lordship said that, taking into consideration certain circumstances which he detailed, he was unable to advise the very serious measure of cancelling the orders of the late Governor-General of India in Council, and of sanctioning 'the habitual concentration of Scindiah's troops at his capital.' Knowing full well how sincerely desirous the Government is to act in a conciliatory and considerate manner towards the Maharaja, and having himself a strong personal regard for His Highness, the Commander-in-Chief submitted this opinion with much pain and reluctance."

(To be continued.)

IN THE HOSPITALS AT SOFIA.

THE *Daily News* correspondent at Sofia has visited in two days the 20 hospitals at that place, and gives in a long telegram his account of his experiences. He says: The lot of the gallant soldiers is nowhere exactly the same with regard to the care bestowed upon them. Some have bedsteads roughly made of boards, with straw mattresses to lie upon, and besides their own cloaks rough rugs to cover themselves with. Others have bedsteads of ornamental iron, and sleep on soft woolen mattresses, in clean linen sheets. In certain places there is an indescribable smell of carbolic acid mingled with the clouds of inferior tobacco; while in others scents, as in a lady's boudoir, fill the air. Some are indifferently nursed by simple-hearted attendants, well fed, though on somewhat coarse fare, and their linen is coarse; whilst their comrades are wrapped in cambric, and dine daintily every day. They have good wine and are attended by young ladies, for all the world like well-to-do patients at home. As for the medical care of course the hospitals are provided with doctors of eminence. The best is the Alexandra Hospital, the only one already existing, designed on a large scale, with judiciously-arranged premises and excellent apparatus and instruments for technical ues. There Professor Gluck, from the Berlin University, performed 19 difficult operations within a week's time, and moreover saved the lives and limbs of many who would otherwise have died. In the hospital established at the Bank, Dr. Langenbach, also a famous surgeon, has not yet lost a single patient. His colleague is Dr. Farlinagh, an Englishman, who also attends the other hospitals of the International Society. I regretted his temporary absence at Pirot, where I hear the sanitary state of the troops is almost alarming. There is a tradesman now here, Mr. Meikles, of the International Workmen's Relief Association, who parted with his place of business, bought six good bedsteads and bedding, and is now waiting on the sick himself. He has certainly done more relatively than many rich people, who have sent some lint, some old linen, and perhaps a couple of gold pieces. The food and attendance are everywhere excellent. The most picturesque hospital is that in the Bulgarian House of Parliament. There the vast and splendid central hall and the galleries above are filled with Spartan beds amphitheatrically arranged. The poor, suffering soldiers, unlike the Pretorians in the Roman Curia, seem only unconsciously to vindicate their superior rights as representatives of the people whom they have defended, and for whom they have received wounds. One hundred and two doctors, together with assistants, apothecaries, members of the Red Cross Society, and servants, in all 638 persons are attending in the 20 hospitals on 1,474 wounded officers and soldiers, including about 200 Servian prisoners. The total number of the wounded and convalescents amounts to 4,349 men. These figures, however, do not afford an exact idea of the casualties, because on the one hand some of the wounded have been transferred from one hospital to another, and registered in both, and on the other hand many slightly injured soldiers merely had their wounds bandaged and were sent to their own homes with instructions how they were to tend themselves.

cannot venture yet to state how many casualties the Bulgarian army had in their fortnight's campaign, but I think that the total cannot be less than 6,000 to 7,000 men. Of these 4,000 are already completely recovered and 1,500 are in a fair way of recovery. It is intensely cold here, and 18 inches of snow cover the ground. Frost-bitten limbs are frequent, and some of the soldiers and teamsters have already died from the cold.

THE BURMESE "ARCHBISHOP" EXPLAINED.

"SHWAY YOE" writes to the *St. James Gazette*:—From the frequent reference to the "priests," in connection with the war in Upper Burma, and the statement that the "Archbishop" has issued a manifesto, calling upon the people to submit to British authority, it might be supposed that there was some sort of Church-and-State connection in Burma, and some danger of a religious war. It may, therefore, be well to say that there are no priests at all in Burma, or in any Buddhist country and nobody corresponding to the British conception of an Archbishop. A priest is a man, who exercises religious functions, and by discourse and indoctrination leads his flock into the path which, according to his lights, is the right one. The Burma religious does nothing of the kind. He exercises no functions, conducts no services of any kind. If once or twice in his lifetime, he preaches a sermon, at one of the great festivals, there is not a word or exhortation or persuasion in his discourse. It is simply a statement in language stately and magniloquent of the event in the life of Gautama, the Buddha, in commemoration of which the festival is ordained; or it is a recital in Pali of the sermon which Sakya-Mani himself delivered on the occasion. The Buddhist religious teaches the people, in no way exeept by example. He works out his own salvation by steadfast meditation and a stainless life. This is a natural consequence of the character of the Buddhist faith. It is impossible to intercede with a Creator, who does not exist, on behalf of a creature who can only attain to a higher state by the purity of his life and his own zealous self-denial. The brethren of the yellow robe are monks, if a parallel to them must be found in European ecclesiasticism. They have taken vows and submit themselves to a discipline from which the layman is free. They are members of a higher grade in a state, where all are supposed to be striving after a pure life, in hope of being rewarded by a favourable transmigration in the next existance.

Theoretically, too, there is no distinction of rank among the members of the sacred order. All have equally retired from the temptations of the world, and all are equally striving, on the same high principles. But where men live in communities it is necessary to have a head; and therefore each monastery has a superior, to settle matters of internal discipline. And there is often a provincial, who exercises a kind of jurisdiction over all the monasteries of a certain circle, hears and decides when referred on matters in dispute, enforces rules against malcontents, and corrects abuses. These are selected for the length of time they have been in the order and enumerations for their superior learning. But their rank is merely relative. If, from some remote quarter there comes, as a visitor, a monk who has worn the yellow robe for a greater number of Lenten seasons, than the head of the monastery, or even than the head of the district, then he has the greater honour. The doors of the monastery are constantly open as well to those who wish to enter as to those who wish to depart. In Mandalay, as the chief town in the country, and the faith is the most calculated that there are between twenty and thirty thousand monks in that city), there is always what is called a Sadaw, a royal teacher, a sort of vicar-general of the order, to whom all matters in dispute both in Lower and Upper Burma, are referred for decision. The teacher of the reigning king is always created a Sadaw, if he does not happen to have been at that rank before. Great learning, or residence for many years, with unblemished piety in the order are the qualifications; and the Sadaw always lives near the capital after his appointment. Sometimes there are several, sometimes only one. A few years ago, there were as many as eight, all owing the title, Tha-thana-peing—"supreme in matters of religion." But the name gives them no office. They go out every morging with the begging-bowl, unless their infirmities forbid it. They issue no orders, no pastorals. They do not consecrate any one; they only deliver judgment on matters of doctrine when these are referred to them, and then only to other members of the order. There is nothing like the system that exists in Tibet, with its pontifical court, its elective sacerdotal chief, and its college of superior Lamas. In this respect Burma is nearest of all Buddhist countries, to the policy laid down by Sakya-Muni, just as it is most exact in its observance of the rules of the sacred books.

It will thus be seen than Buddhism—at any rate Burmese Buddhism—is a purely republican religion. The dress of every member of the order, from the Sadaw to the last-admitted neophite, is the same. The brother who has been longest in the Church has honour not because he thereby gains rank, but because he is nearer to Nirvana. He must go out every morning to beg for food, even though he be a king's son. The only difference between man and man is that established by superiority in virtue. If a prince dares to do so, he will suffer for it hereafter the poor man whom he ill-treats in this world may rise to the seventh heaven in the next.

After this, it will hardly be necessary to say that the monks take no part and no interest in politics. It is not unknown for a man to step from the cloister into office. The present chief of the Ministry did so, and so did his predecessor; but within the religious precincts no monk has ever set foot in the affairs of the world. King Theebaw's flourish in his declaration of war about fighting for the Buddhist religion was a bit of rhodomontade for which it is about a thousand to one M. Haas was responsible. Of course our position in the country would be altered at once if we molested the monks. Than they would not need to say a word. The whole population in Lower as well as in Upper Burma would forthwith rise against us, for the English will not trouble the holy men. In Lower Burma the maxim that monastic ground is sacred for ever has been scrupulously observed. The "Archbishop's" proclamation that all men are to obey the commands of the English General, will no doubt serve to reassure the minds of timid country pepole but it was hardly necessary. It would be much to the purpose if the General would assure the people that the English are their protectors, and that never again will a descendant of Alompra ascend the Golden Throne.

DUVAL DINNERS.

MANY unfortunates, who have to take the mid-day meal away from home, suffer from what a certain brilliant novelist called, "that ignoble melancholy which springs from pecuniary embarrassment." Therefore it becomes a matter of importance to them that the meal aforesaid should not only be good but cheap; and it is not surprise to learn that, though the more costly kind of dinners had many patrons at the Inventions Exhibition, the greatest success in all respects was the Duval dining-room, where a wholesome meal was served at a low price. This Duval dinner was arranged on the model of the well-known "Establishments Duval" in Paris, which from very modest beginnings have become remarkably successful.

The founder of the "Bouillons Duval" (surely such a man should have his "memoir" too) was born in 1811. In his youth he was a butcher; but, being a man of enterprise, and having had the good fortune to marry a lady no less energetic and adventurous than himself, he soon abandoned butchering and started a modest but hopeful restaurant in the Rue de la Monnaie. Here he carried on business in premises of one room, and that not a large one. Not long afterward, however, he found means to open another establishment: not improbably because he was the first to place before his customers a carte upon which the price of the viands appeared as well as their names; whereby the visitor could accommodate his appetite to the condition of his purse. The public was not slow to appreciate the system of small profits and quick returns upon which M. Duval worked, and before long the little dining-room in the Rue de la Monnaie had become the parent of half a dozen others. In 1867 the Bouillons Duval became the property of a company; and a very complete and well-organized business it appears to be. There are now no fewer than fifteen restaurants, wherein the same kind of dinners are served; and a glance at the prices will show that they are undoubtedly cheap, while the viands are wholesome, and for the most part well cooked. Bouillon is 20 centimes and soup 25, a plain beefsteak 60, a portion from the joint 50, vegetables 25 centimes. Beer is 30 centimes the "bock," and the wines range from *vin ordinaire* at a franc the bottle to superior liquor at 2 francs and 3½ francs. M. Duval's original intention was to supply his customers only with the necessaries of life, so to speak, at the cheapest prices possible; but (the usual way of things), as time went on, it was found necessary to add more luxurious dishes, and to enlarge what one critic called "cette base un peu iacedemonienne." In order to give the reader some idea of the business done in these establishments, we may say that during the fourteen years from 1868 to 1881 no fewer than 42,804,348 meals were served to customers, while the receipts for the same period amounted to upwards of 109,320,454 fr. last year nearly four million meals were served, and the year before considerably over that number, while in 1878 they exceeded five millions. The company has four butchers' shops of its own, an enormous bakery which works day and night, a vast laundry, a whole range of cellers, and a manufactory of aerated waters. Fish, fowls, eggs, butter, fruit, and vegetables are bought wholesale in the Halles Centrales every morning, and taken to a storehouse, whence they are distributed to the various restaurants. The meals served at the Bouillons Duval are good of their kind; and then their coffee has quite a reputation. It is said that not a grain of chicory is ever used in these restaurants: a good exsmple.

Now, why shouldn't such a system flourish in London? It is to be hoped that, in some way; for the Caterers at the Inventions Exhibition mean to open "The Palsgrave," opposite the Royal Courts of Justice, as a Duval restaurant—undertaking (*à la* Duval) to supply breakfast, luncheons, and dinners of a plan kind at the lowest prices that will pay. Let this experiment be carried out loyally and it will succeed well, and have many imitators. It is easy enough to get a good dinner at a London restaurant if you are prepared to pay a certain price, but as a rule you have to pay almost as much for a luncheon, and those who dine late are not so well entered for as they should be. The Duval system, under which you can have as little as you please and only pay for that little, will be welcome to late diners, and equally welcome to those who, while making the mid-day meal their dinner, are obliged to spend as little on that meal as possible and it is be hoped that the English Duval Restaurants will be conducted in the spirit of the Parisian company. "Aucune sollicitation," to quote M. Turgan, the authority above-mentioned, "aucune offre ebsquieuse n'entravent la liberté absolue du client, qui peut demander un bouillon de vingt centimes et se refirer sans provoquer la moindre observation." That indicates the lines upon which the English Duval dinners should be organized; and if they are well dressed, really cheap and neatly served, they will "answer" to a certainty.—*St. James's Gazette*

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Teheran to the *Globe*:—The Shah, or rather the Shahinshah (Shah of Shahs) of Persia, Nasr-ed-deen, has just completed the fifty-sixth lunar year of his age, that is, he is fifty-four and a third of our years old. Many saw the Persian monarch in Europe in 1873 and in 1878, and most people are familiar with his features from photographs and the thousands of portraits and caricatures reproduced in illustrated papers. I therefore need not speak of his looks. I need only mention that the last two or three years have severely told on him, and that he now at times looks much older than he is. I will note some traits of his character as communicated to me by the persons knowing him best. His education was neither better nor worse than that of other Persian princes; he learned to read and write, to pray, and to ride and shoot. He was a bright and intelligent child, but there was in his surroundings nothing to stimulate his efforts or to excite his ambition, he was still a child when he was taught to consider himself a being specially created to be ruler over millions of subjects, and already when a boy of 12 he was Governor-General of the province of Azerbacejan and had more power over life and property than most European Kings and Emperors. If he had any ideas or wishes to become a better sovereign than his predecessors had been, they were nipped in the bud by the flattery and adulnation of his attendants. Being told every moment that he was perfect, he came to the conclusion that further efforts were useless.

At 50 years of age he was a father, and at 17 he ascended the throne. Considering how he passed his youth, it is a matter of astonishment that he should have turned out so well, for there is no doubt of his comparing very favourably with the generality of European monarchs. His rule, so far, has been a mild one, and, regarding the few acts of barbarity or cruelty—and very few they are—recorded against him, we must make due allowance on account of the religion and customs of his subjects. He was, when young, somewhat hot-tempered, but is now patient and forbearing. He has always been kind-hearted sometimes to excess. He is a great lover of animals, and often takes a fancy to a bird, or a cat, or a tiger, to an extent almost incredible. There is a story of a man who, instead of pulling away his coat-tail from under a cat which had fallen asleep on it, cut it off so as not to disturb the cat. Many similar stories might be told of the Shah. When his beloved cat, his companion on his travels, had brought forward a litter of kittens on his fur coat, and had to be left behind—the Shah was on a shooting excursion—many were the touching and sympathetic notes he wrote and sent off by special messengers with inquiries after the health of his pet. At present he has placed his affections on a little body, the nephew of one of his wives. When the child is grumpy or not well, the Shah is in a bad humour, and some months ago, when the child was ill, the Shah was incapable of attending to the affairs of State; his joy was extreme when the little boy once more romped with him.

The Shah is courageous and brave, a fine rider, and indefatigable sportsman, and a deadshot. It must have been nervousness which made him shoot so badly in 1878, when out with the Emperor of Austria. The Emperor's opinion was that he mostly missed, and he said so to a member of his suite. His talents are neither those of a statesman nor those of a soldier. He has the best of intentions, and devises schemes of reforms and progress, but lacks the necessary patience and perseverance. It often happens thathe sends for a Minister, to give him some orders regarding some important affair of State. The Minister arrives as quickly as he can, but when he presents himself, the Shah has forgotten what he wanted him for; his thoughts have already run off to another subject. He is said to love the army, and to be a soldier at heart. But his love is only apparent, he inspects his troops not for the sake of acquiring any knowledge of his army, of the individual officers and men, of the weapons, of military discipline, &c., &c., but more for the sake of a pastime. It flatters him to see officers and men bow down to him, and he likes to hear the national hymn played as he enters and leaves the drill ground. He is incapable of directing a manœuvre. Flattery has spoiled him. His Ministers, his attendants, the members of his harem, all flatter him; not a soul dares to give him any advice, or hint that he is not infallible. He lives in a kind of fool's paradise, and is probably convinced that Persia is a powerful and well-governed Empire. He rarely knows anything of what passes in the dominions—the Ministers are generally very uncommunicative regarding disagreeable subjects. Rarely, and then only very late, is he informed of a revolt or any overt act against his authority; for instance when, in 1880, the Khurds under Sheikh Obeid Ullah, had already been a month in Azercacejan, and had done much damage, the *Teheran Gazette* calmly informed his Majesty that "the province was tranquil, and that all the inhabitants were praying for his welfare." As we said before, the Shah has the best intentions, and wishes much to ameliorate the state of his kingdom. He is fully aware that his vast country cannot keep pace with the times without any commercial roads, he knows that money ought to be spent for ports, bridges, and other public works. But as soon as money is in question the Shah, like all members of the Kajar family becomes selfish and forgets the country. A varice and love of gold have always been the vices of the Kajar family, and the Shah is no exception. For his own amusement and comfort he is always ready to spend money. He expended a large sum of money for the purchase of arms and two steamers and for the constructions of miles of garden walls and hideous brick and plaster buildings, wrongly called palaces but rarely sanctions repairs of a caravansari or Bridge, or authorises constructions of any public works. He has acquired no ne knowledge of French, and, since his voyage to Europe, takes great interest in European political events.

AMERICAN FORTUNES.

THE very large fortunes accumulated in America are due, of course, in the first instance, to the exceptional circumstances of the country, but also, in a large degree, to the fact that the accumulators have, as a rule no taste whatever for spending money. This has, in a marked degree, been the case with the men who made the greatest fortunes on record in New York—viz., John Jacob Astor, A. T. Stewart, and Cornelius Vanderbilt. Astor, the son of a Hebrew butcher at Waldorf, a small German town, was bred in the very plainest manner, and never had any tastes whatever in the way of expense Cornelius Vanderbilt, when he had an income of £1,000,000 a year, had but one house, plain within and without, and in an unfashionable locality. His personal expenditure could not have exceeded £6,000 a year, which was about that of Mr. Astor. Stewart who one year returned income-tax on £8000,068, and whose income, for thirty years had certainly not averaged less than £2000,008 a year, yet he only launched out in the last ten years of his life. Had such a man, as the late Duke of Buccleuch who for sixty years had an income averaging certainly £200,000 a year, chosen to limit his expenses to say £1,000 a week, and had carefully invested his surplus income, he might have left a fortune rivalling that of the New York millionaire. There is at this moment, a great Lancashire peer who is understood to be saving at something like this rate. But our great nobles are for the most part such free circulators, that none has yet left personalty, amounting to the fortune which Mr. Vanderbilt has left to each of his eight children—£2,000000. It is well that it is so.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 31.

Willis, Lt-Col, 16th Bengal Cavy., on remount duty, from Madras.

JANUARY 2.

Elphinstone, Lt, Bo 7th Regt N I, for examination, from Madras.

JANUARY 5.

Moore, Surgn. Bo M S, for embarkation, from Mhow.
Menzies, Capt. Bl. 2nd Bat D L I, for embarkation, on promotion, from Allahabad.
Prideaux, Major, Bo Dy Judge Adv. on duty, from Poona.
Kenny, Lt. Bo 2nd Lancers, on duty, from Quetta.
Chapple, D S Gl. Mad M S, on duty, from Madras.

JANUARY 6.

Hotham, Capt. Bo R A, on leave.
Perks, Con. Bo Ord. for embarkation, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JAN 5.

Hillier, Lt, Bo G I P R Vol, on medical certificate, to Australia.

JANUARY 6.

Brogden, Capt, Bo 2nd Wor Regt, on leave, to England.
Chapple, D S Gl, Mad M C, tour of Serv, to England.
Carnegy, Major Gl, Bo Staff, on duty, to Bhuj.
Sir O V Tanner, Br Gl, Bo Staff, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Sawyer, Capt, Bo Qr Mr Gl Dept, on duty, to Bhuj.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

The Regiment will parade under the commandant, on Saturday next, the 9th inst, Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p. m. Red uniform, with hamlets, arms and accoutrements, to be worn. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum or Prince's Dock at 4-15 p.m. and those met on their way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fans will be refunded the amount, on applying after parade to the Instructors. It is expected that all members will do then almost to be present, section 32, the attacked formation, will be practiced.

Extract from District Orders by Brigadier-General C. F. Heathcote, C. B., Commanding the District.

Bombay, 5th January, 1886.

The Massed Bands of the 3rd Infantry Regiment in Garrison and the Bombay Volunteer Rift Corps (if available) will parade for practice on the usual at 7 p. m., on every Saturday, commencing 9th Instant and until further orders, under the Senior Band Master.

(Sd.) EMEROPELL, Captain,
D. A. A. General B. District.

The Class of Instruction for certificates will be held on Tuesday next, the 12th inst. at 7-30 p. m.

The following members having joined, are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to Companies as follow's, viz.:—Vol V Crase, to F. Company; Vols W. Peyton, B. A. E. Smith, E. Peoth, and A. Taylor, to H. Company; and N. Cockman.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held on Monday next, the 11th inst. at 5-30 p.m., at Head-quarters. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIST of WINES for SALE at the Godown of the undersigned:—

			Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
CLARET	St. Chrystoly	Per doz. Qts.	12	13
	Do.	Per 2 doz. Pts.	14	15½
	St. Estèphe	Per 1 doz. Qts.	14	15½
	1873 Chateau Larose	Per doz. Qts.	22	24½
HOCK	Hochheimer	" "	24	26
	Rüdesheimer Berg	" "	28	31
MOSELLE	Moselbiumchen	" "	14	15½
	Graacier	" "	17½	19
	Piesporter	" "	18	20
	Bamcastler	" "	20	22
GIN	Danish Gin per case of 12 flasks		14	15½
BEER	Vienna Lager a fine beer (Gold Medal Paris Exhibition 1878)	per case of 4 doz. Qts.	22	24
	Do. do.	" 8 " Pts.	23	31
	Pilsener	" 4 " Qts.	20	22
	Do. do.	" 8 " Pts.	26	28

CASH rates charged if paid within a month. Apply to C. FLEMMING, & Co., 12, Medow-street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts. Rs.	Per 2 doz. pints. Rs.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	50	0 ...
Heidsick & Dry Monopole	0	0 Rs 38 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	44	0 ...
Dry Kilte "	46	0 " 48 0
First Quality Dry "	40	0 " 42 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANNS AYKS Champagne.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43	0 ...

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15	0 Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 17	0 " 20 0
Geisenheimer	" 17	0 " ...
Leibfraumilch	" 21	0 " 24 0
Steinwein	" 25	0 " ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25	0 " 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25	0 " 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 34	0 " 37 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34	0 " ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Moselblumchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	" ...	" 15 0
Hochheimer	" ...	" 18 0
Braunebergor	" 15 0	" ...
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 21 0
Sermaesleier-Rosenberg	" 17 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 28 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Schlarhofberger	" 34 0	" 37 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0

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Good old red Port	Rs. 19	0 ...
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Chateau Leoville	" 19	0 ...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21	0 ...
Chateau Lafitte	" 3	0 ...
Chateau Manvesin	" 27	0 ...

From MUNZER & SPAN.

	Qts.	Pts.	
St. Estephe	Rs. 12	0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15	0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17	0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 28	0	" ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12	0 Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16	0 " ...

CLARETS—Continued.

From J. ROSMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17	0 ...
Chateau Romer	" 16	0 ...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	" 12	0 " 14 0

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
F. Dessandler & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21	...
Cognac, Fine Chamagne | Mc. Red Bars | Saanu	" 24	0 ...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29	0 ...
Charles Lerroire very old Brandy***	" 34	0 ...

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 21	0 ...
Chambertin	" 26	0 ...

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Thistle Blend Whisky	" 24	0 ...

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs.	Rs. 4 0
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ...
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" ...
Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	" 4 12	" 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 12	" ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25	0 ...
Vin Marasque " 24 Bottles	" 40	0 ...

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Inest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	" 19 0	" ...
Do. do Finest	" 20 0	" ...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	" 4 0	" ...
Do. do do tins	" 5 0	" ...
Do. Cheese in tins from lbs.	19-29 Rs.	0 11

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG SAPRA.

	Large tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mostwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 6	" ...
Asparagus	" 2 8	" ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut	" 1 4	" 0 12
Celiery	" 0 14	" ...
White Cabbage in Butter	" 0 15	" 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" ...
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" 1 4	" ...
Red do. do.	" 1 2	" 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Celiery	" ...	" 0 12
French Bean	" ...	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 8
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" ...	" 1 0
Peasc for Soup	" ...	" 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

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